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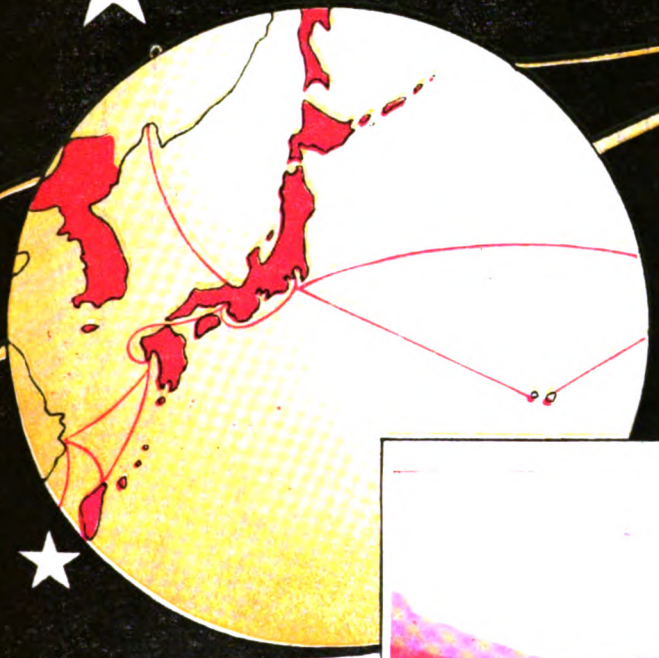

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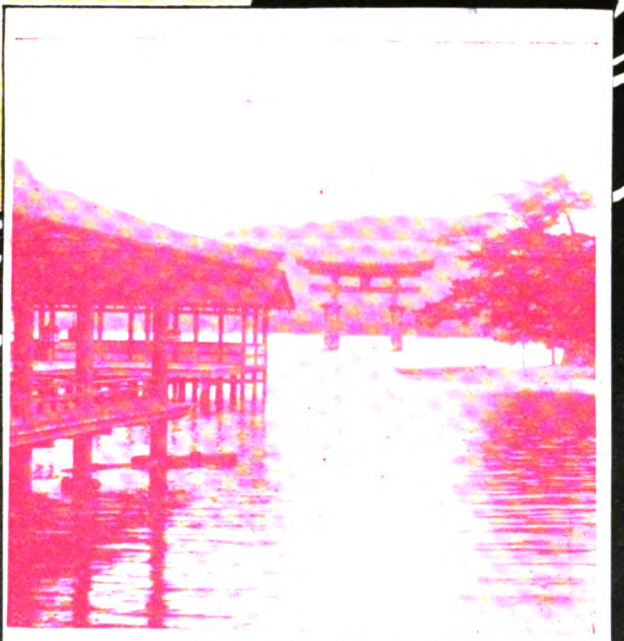

Miyajima, One of the Most Three Famous Views in Japan

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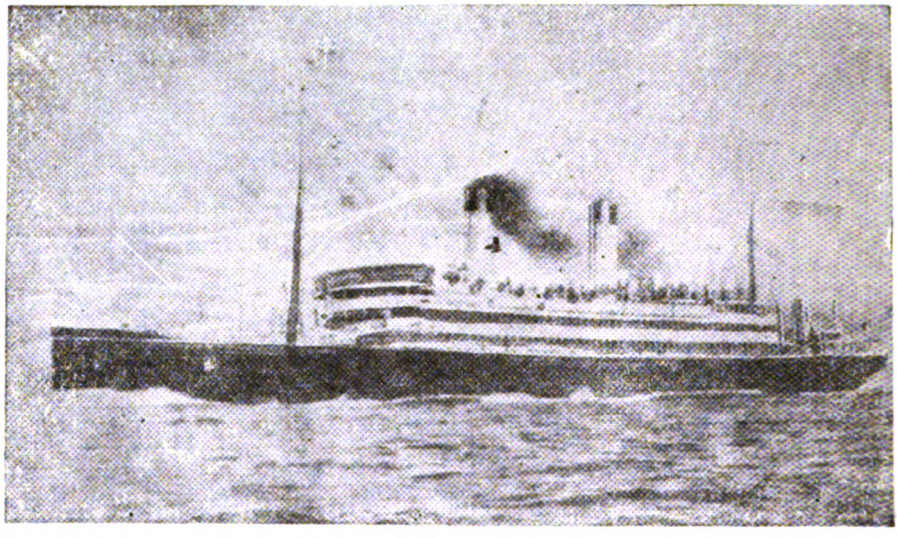

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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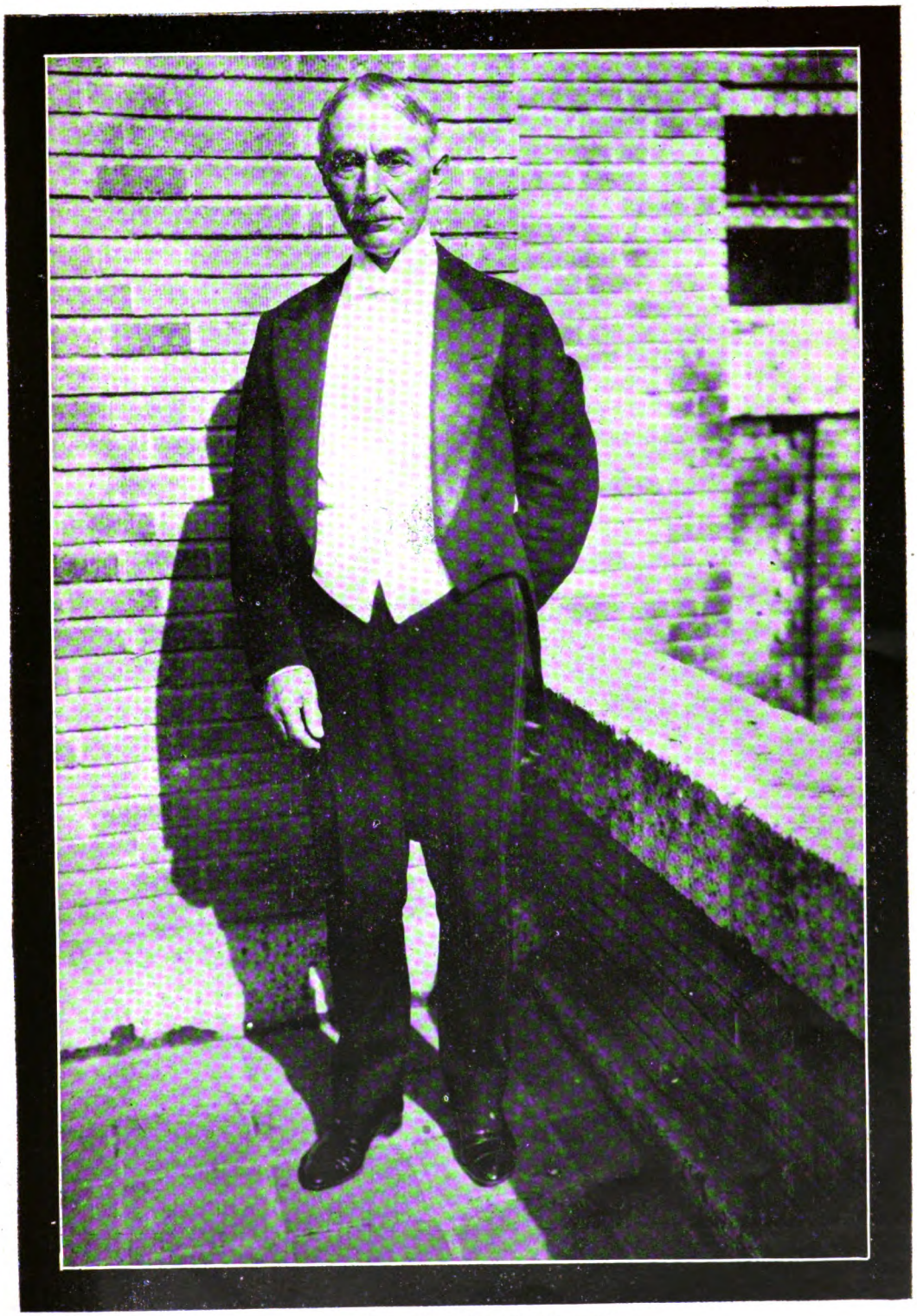

The Late Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft

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Miss Yayeko Mizutani, Actress, Dancing
Chonkina Dance.

Mrs. Nobuko Satsuki and Mr. Y. Takahashi in the "Calmen,"
the First Performance of the Kindai-za Company.

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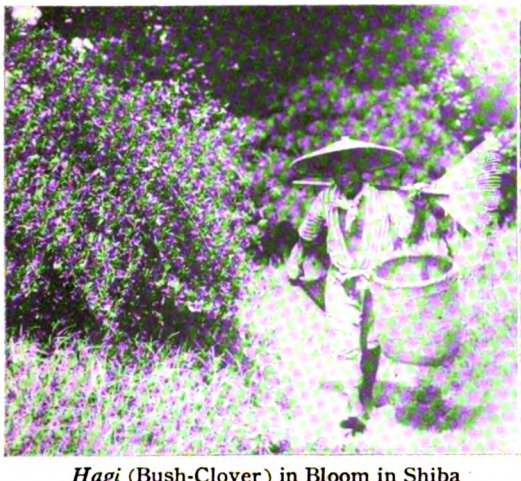
Mr. Moriya, Government Deputy at the International Labour Conference, Coming Back to Japan.

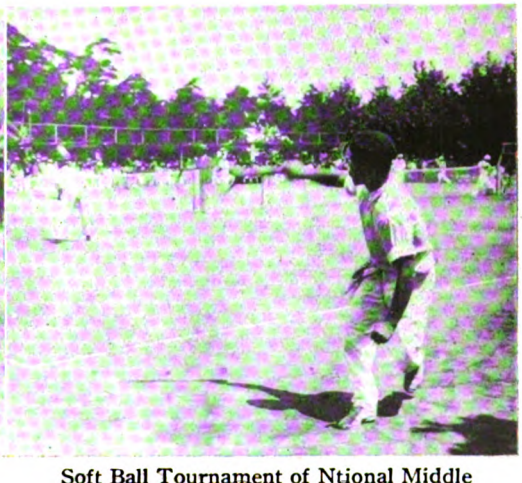
Mr. Suzuki, the Labour Deputy at the International Labour Conference, Coming Back to Japan.

Chess Gamely, Two Master Players and Broadcasting of its Details (From Left to Right) Mr. Kimura (7th Grade), Mr. Sekine (Umpire) and Mr. Hanada (8th Grade).

Opening Ceremony of the Big Iron Bridge at Futako, on the Tama River.



Hagi (Bush-Clover) in Bloom in Shiba Park, Tokyo.



Soft Ball Tournament of Ntional Middle School Boys.a

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At the Inaugural Ceremony of the Society for the Study of the Juvenile Plays by the Geijutsu-za Company at the Bandstand, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Denishawn Dancers Arriving at Tokyo.

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XV AUG.—SEPT., 1925 No. XII

The Month in Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

JULY 16.—The Government has decided to start the work of spreading political education among the nation, which it considers as urgently necessary in connection with the operation of manhood suffrage, and is studying means to carry out the decision.

July 17.—The amount of new appropriations asked for to the Finance Department by the various departments for the fiscal year of 1926-1927 is said to be about 400,000,000 yen, of which 140,000,000 yen is demanded by the Navy, against which there will be no good source of revenue but to the amount of about 60,000,000 yen. With such a poor source of revenue, the financial authorities are said to be determined not to accept the demands but for enterprises, which are most imperative.

July 18.—The holding of an exhibition of home products is proposed officially to show how these products are equally good as the imported goods and to imbue the idea how it is important to use home products instead of the imported among the people. The exhibition will be held on a large scale in Tokyo or Osaka.

July 19.—Heavy rains fell in Seoul, Korea since the 17th, and many houses in it and vicinity were inundated.

July 20.—According to a later report, the floods inundated 15,000 houses in Seoul and vicinity, there being 20,000 refugees.

The Imperial Navy has a plan to build four 10,000 ton cruisers, four 1,500 ton destroyers and six 1,500 ton sub-marine boats as successors to certain superannuated auxiliary ships.

July 21.—A remarkable invention of making charcoal from rubbish was thought out by a workman and has been completed by Dr. Kawai of the Agricultural College of the Tokyo Imperial University, it being thought to revolutionize the charcoal industry in the country. Tokyo has daily 200,000 *kwamme* of rubbish, 10 per cent. of which, or 20,000 *kwamme* can be made into 2,000 or 3,000 *kwamme* of charcoal of good quality, according to the method.

The re-building of the Yokohama pier, which was destroyed in the earthquake, has been under way since February last and will be completed by September 1st, 1925, as it is being hurried up.

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Sesshu Hayakawa, who is now in Germany, will come back to Japan early next year in order to make himself purely Japanese films and to export them to the world. He will be accompanied by about ten foreign actors and actresses.

July 22.—H. I. M. the Emperor is announced to be much improving in health at the Imperial Tamozawa Villa, Nikko.

At the Budget conference of the Home Department, held on the 21st, it is said to have been decided to approve the building of the Tokyo-Yokohama canal and the Tokyo harbour as originally proposed.

The project to build a big hotel for foreigners in Yokohama is making substantial progress. The standing foundation committee has been selected, consising of certain five young millionaire Japanese businessmen and two foreign businessmen, Messrs. D.H. Blake and Marshal Martin. The hotel is to be erected by the Municipality at a cost of 1,000,000 yen and to be let to the hotel company, which will have a capital of 1,000,000 yen.

July 23.—The price of rice has been soaring sharply, and has reached the exorbitantly high level of 48 yen for first grade rice, at 45 yen for second grade rice and at 43 yen for third grade rice per *koku* which correspond to 60 sen, 58 sen and 56 sen per *sho* respectively. The prices are little lower in prospect and are even expected to run up much in addition, making the prices per *sho* about 1 yen, breaking the past high record.

July 24.—The Imperial Navy has decided to send the warship *Tama* to San Francico to attend the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the independence of California, which will be held on September 5th to 12th.

July 25.—The Home Department has decided to build charity hospitals in Tokyo and Yokohama with the fund of 8,000,000 yen kindly collected by the American Red Cross Society on the occasion of the earthquake and sent to us. In Tokyo, the hospital will be constructed at Yoko-ami-cho, Honjo, Tokyo, and Dr. Miura will be appointed its President.

July 26.—Two airplanes of the *Asashi* left Yoyogi for Europe via Siberia this morning amidst the enthusiastic cheers of *banzai* of about 200,000 persons assembled at the parade ground to see off the brave pilots and engineers, including princes of blood, ministers and other high dignitaries.

The Japan Tourist Bureau announces that American tourist parties consisting of 3,000 persons will visit Japan from this autumn to the end of the year.

July 27.—Dr. Kusama of the Medical College of the Keio University is reported to have succeeded in discovering the germ of the measles. He has recently spoken of his many years' research and its results at a meeting of the Japan Pathological Institute.

Baron Matsui is spoken of as likely to be appointed the Ambassador to London in succession to Baron Hayashi, who is to leave London for Japan at an early date. Baron Matsui is considered a most suitable diplomatist to serve in England.

July 28.—An agitation has been started by religionists for having Art. 5 Clause 1 No. 3 of the Peace Police Law abolished. Shinto and Buddhist priests and other religionists are prohibited to join political parties under this article, while they are

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given the same right as the common people to be elected, besides to elect, by the Manhood Suffrage Law. As long as the above provision is in force, they will have to be independent members of the Diet, even though they should be returned, without being able to join powerful parties and practically apply politics. This the agitators cry as a restraint on the religionist members of the Diet and a grave insult to religionists.

July 29.—The 6th grand aerial meeting will be held on October 1st on the shore of Lake Biwa under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Association.

July 30.—Mr. E. A. Bancroft, the American Ambassador to Japan, died at 9.50 P.M. on the 28th in Karuizawa. He had been seriously ill with an ulcer of the stomach since about the 15th while in the villa of Dr. Nitobe, Karuizawa avoiding the heat of summer. He was 69 years of age. On November 1st, 1924, he left San Francisco for Japan and was in office only for full nine months. He told a newspaper man that friendship between Japan and America must be promoted quietly and practically.

August 1.—The Kato Cabinet tendered its resignation on July 31st, owing to dissension among its members.

August 2.—The resignation of the Kato Cabinet was accepted by the Prince Regent on August 1st. At the same time, Viscount Kato was asked by His Highness to form another Cabinet.

On the evening of the 1st., it was decided to form the second Kato Cabinet with the members, Viscount Kato, Premier; Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister; Mr. R. Wakatsuki, Home Minister; Mr. Y. Hamaguchi, Finance Minister; General Ugaki, War Minister; Admiral Takarabe, Naval Minister; Mr. Y. Egi, Minister of Justice, Mr. R. Okada, Minister of Education, Mr. S. Hayami, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. N. Kataoka, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. K. Adachi, Minister of Communications; and Mr. M. Sengoku, Minister of Railway. This is a pure Kensei-kai Cabinet.

August 3.—The installation ceremony of the new Cabinet took place on the 2nd.

It has been arranged that the Prince Regent will leave Yokosuka for Karafuto by the warship *Nagato* on the 5th. The departure of His Highness has been put off by the Cabinet crisis.

The two Asahi airplanes arrived at Harbin on the 2nd, when there were 100,000 Japanese, Chinese and Russian people welcoming them with cheers on the field.

August 4.—The opening ceremony of the Tokyo-Yokohama national road No. 1 was held in Kawasaki on the 3rd. The road was built at a cost of 3,500,-000 yen and in a period of eight years.

August 5.—At a regular Cabinet conference held on the 4th, the taxation adjustment bill, which led to the recent political change, was passed unanimously.

A quay at Shibaura, a first step towards the building of the Tokyo harbour, is nearing completion at a cost of 2,000,-000 yen. When completed, steamers up to 3,000 tons will be brought alongside the quay, although no foreign vessels can enter the harbour, which is not an open port.

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August 6.—It rained heavily in Tokyo and vicinity this morning and later it developed an electric storm. A large number of houses was inundated and the tramcar service was interrupted on a few sections.

The Government has started the discussion of the draft labour law, which has been deferred on account of the political change.

August 7.— It is understood that the Post Insurance Bureau has decided to raise the present maximum amount of policy of 350 yen to 500 yen, considering the present amount to be too small in the existing social and economic conditions. There is opposition raised by life insurance companies to the decision, but the opposition is officially thought to be unreasonable.

The farewell service for the late Ambassador Bancroft was held on the 6th at the St. Andrews Church, Shiba, Tokyo. The Ambassadors and Ministers, state ministers and other high dignitaries and proxies of Princes and Princesses of the Blood attended it. After that, the coffin was carried to Tokyo Station, escorted by cavalry, where it was received by two infantry regiments, and was taken to Yokohama by a special train. At the Yokohama pier, it was removed to the warship *Tama*, which weighed anchor for America at 1.45 P.M. The Minister and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and other Government officials, Ambassadors and Ministers, and some others went to Yokohama.

August 8.—The new Italian Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by a secretary, arrived at Shimonoseki at 7 A.M. on the 8th and put up at the Sanyo Hotel. Interviewed by press representatives, he told them that the first thing that pleased him on setting foot in Japan was that every thing he had met gave him a feeling as if he were in his second home and he was taught on landing at Shimonoseki the reason why Japanese and Italian friendship was naturally growing in intimacy.

August 9.—The long standing question of concentrating the offices of the various Government departments in one place has been nearly decided. It is planned to build these offices around a lot of ground outside the Sakurada Gate, where the Department of Justice stands at present.

The warship bearing the Prince Regent entered the Port of Wakkanai at noon on the 8th. The port was crowded with a large number of visitors welcoming His Highness.

August 10. — Military education at universities, academies and middle schools has been pretty successful, despite a very short period having elapsed since its commencement. Encouraged by this, the Educational Department has decided to appropriate 1,000,000 yen yearly from next fiscal year for the more satisfactory accomplishment of the purpose, distributing it among these schools pro rata.

The two Asahi airplanes arrived at Irkutsu on the 8th after flying over the Lake of Baikal successfully.

August 11.—The Naval authorities are said to have two plans for the building of auxiliary warships to serve as successors to certain old ships, one being to construct four 10,000 ton cruisers and 10 big sub-marine boats in three consecutive years from the fiscal year beginning 1926-1927 at a cost of 158,000,000 yen and 20 first class destroyers, 2 special service ships and 3 gun-boats in three consecutive years from the fiscal year beginning 1928-1929 at a cost of 162,000,000 yen and another being to build four 10,000 ton cruisers, 20 first class destroyers, 10 big sub-marine boats, 2 special service ships and 3 gun-boats in five consecutive years beginning 1926-1927 at a cost of 320,-000,000 yen.

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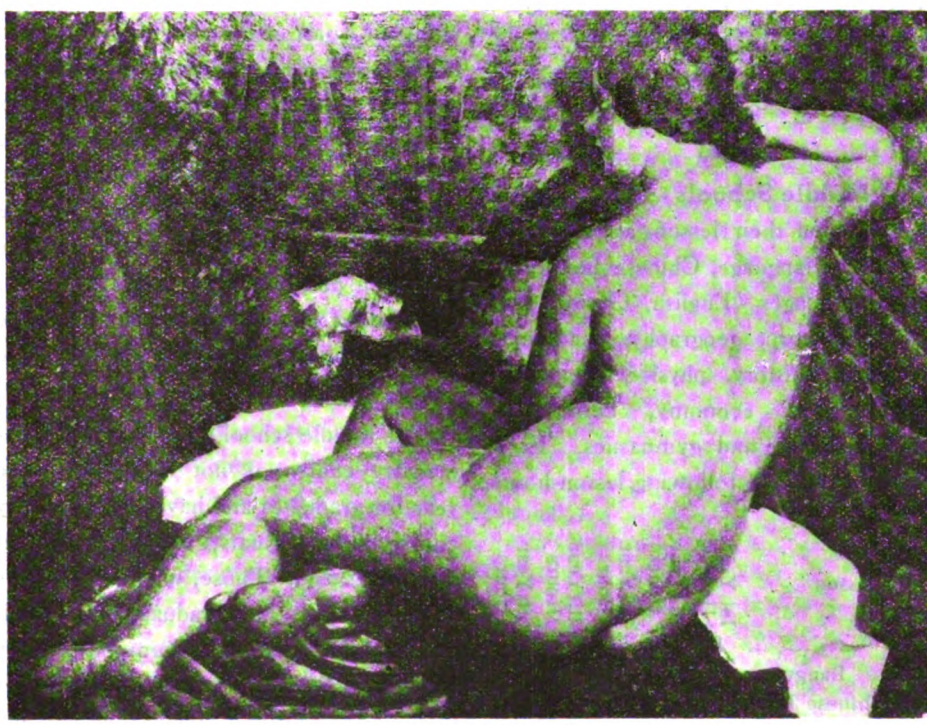
The Home Department is said to have at last decided to abolish the system of district offices.

August 12.—The Yokohama Municipality has a project under contemplation to extend its water-works system. At the end of 1924, Yokohama had a population of 475,228 and according to the past ratio of increase, the number is calculated to reach 703,000 in 1934, 951,000 in 1939 and 1,391,000 in 1944, and it is necessary to extend the water-works system to meet this increased population.

August 13.—The 6th general meeting of the Far Eastern Tropical Medical Association will be held in Tokyo from October 11th next. There will be twenty-two countries represented at it and 150 foreign scholars coming to attend it. The Reception Committee is drawing up an elaborate programme for the reception of the foreign visitors, who will be shown Japanese plays. Dr. Nagayo, one of the Japanese delegates at the meeting, wishes the Tokyo citizens to give the most cordial reception to the visitors, for the meeting has great international significance in that it will do much towards the promotion of friendship between the foreigners and Japanese who attend, contributing something to international peace.

August 14.—With reference to the unemployment question, the Social Bureau is said to have decided to encourage enterprises among the six principal cities so that those unemployed people, who are in very straightened circumstances, can be given employment and relieved. For this, the above cities will be allowed to float bonds.

August 15.—Prince George, the third son of King George., who is on the flagship Hawkins of the British Oriental Fleet, will visit Japan towards the end of September, accompanying the Commander in Chief of his fleet. The Prince is to be received formally by the Japanese Court and he will stay probably at the Kasumigaseki Palace.



"Bathing Woman"
At the Modern French Art Exhibition at Uyeno.

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The Educational System of Japan

(II)

Secondary Education.—For secondary education, there are middle schools for boys and high schools for girls. Besides, secondary industrial education is given at industrial schools and industrial supplementary schools. These schools have steadily increased in number and in the number of pupils, as may be seen from the following figures:—

Year	Secondary Schools No.	Pupils No.
1922 . .	16,496	1,516,704
1921 . .	15,790	1,460,892
1920 . .	14,774	1,334,857
1919 . .	13,578	1,204,469
1918 . .	12,098	1,047,886
1917 . .	10,971	927,134
1916 . .	10,143	829,757
1915 . .	9,549	759,028
1914 . .	9,192	681,138
1913 . .	8,521	625,737

(1) Middle Schools —Their term is five years and their lessons are in ethics, the Japanese language, Chinese literature, foreign languages (English, German and French), history, geography, mathematics, natural history, physics, chemistry, legislation and economy, commerce, drawing, singing and gymnastics. Each school year has the following lesson-hours a week:—

Lesson	1st Year Hours	2nd Year Hours	3rd Year Hours	4th Year Hours	5th Year Hours
Ethics	1	1	1	1	1
Japanese Language and Chinese Literature	8	8	6	5	5
Foreign Language...	6	7	7	5	5
History and Geography	3	3	3	3	3
Mathematics	4	4	5	4	4
Natural History ...	2	2	2	2	0
Physics and Chemistry	0	0	2	4	4
Legislation and Economy	0	0	0	0	2
Commerce	0	0	0	2	2
Drawing	1	1	1	1	1
Singing	1	1	0	0	0
Gymnastics	3	3	3	3	3
Total...	29	30	30	30	30

The practical study of industry may be given besides the above lesson-hours. In the 4th and 5th years, the hours of all the lessons, except ethics and gymnastics, may be increased or decreased for the whole or a part of the students' subjects to the approval of the Educational Minister, although no more increase than two hours is allowed per week for each lesson. Legislation and economy, industry and singing may be dispensed with for the time being, and their hours must be covered properly by other lessons. Gymnastics may by increased not more than 3 hours a week over the schedule hours.

The middle school may have a supplementary course of not more than one year for graduates and have a preparatory course for two years, when it is particularly necessary. Those, who enter middle schools must be graduates of their preparatory course or of common primary schools. Besides, others not younger than 12 are admitted, when they pass the entrance examination. This entrance

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examination may be taken by boys of less then 12, who have finished the 5th year course of primary schools and are fully grown and excel in scholarship. This special admission has been granted since a few years ago as a way to allow talented boys to give full play to their talents.

The necessity of middle schools has been intensified more and more with the progress of civilization, and their number has increased continually for the past few years, and applications for admission have been satisfied not without a difficulty. The latest statistics give the number of middle schools as 439, which work out at 2.9 schools per 1,000 square miles. The following table gives the number of middle schools and their boys in Japan:—

Year	No. of Middle Schools	No. of Boys
1923	439	—
1922	385	194,443
1921	368	177,224
1920	345	166,616
1919	337	158,974
1918	329	153,891
1917	324	147,467
1916	321	141,954
1915	319	136,778
1914	318	131,946

(2) Girls' High Schools.—The school gives secondary education to girls, its organization being allowed to take different forms according to actual conditions. It admits common primary school graduates or those not younger than 12 and possessing at least equal proficiency to such graduates.

Its term is usually four or five years, and it may be shortened to three years, when high primary school graduates or those possessing equal proficiency only are admitted. There is a practical course in the school, which is available for those wishing to study household economy. Some schools have simply a practical course and nothing else. The term of girls' high schools is 4 years for those admitting finishers of the first years course of higher primary schools and 2 or 3 years for those admitting graduates of higher primary schools. There are elective and supplementary courses, the latter of which has a term of not more than two years. High schools may also have postgraduate and higher courses. This is to meet the necessity of giving higher education to women. The higher course is in charge of senior instructors. The system is nearly as complete and high as the high school for boys.

The following table shows the lessons and weekly lesson-hours of girls' high schools and their practical course:—

Girls' High Schools of 5 Years' Term

Lesson	Lesson Hours 1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
Ethics	2	2	2	1	1
Japanese Language .	6	6	6	5	5
Foreign Language...	3	3	3	3	3
History and Geography	3	3	2	2	2
Mathematics	2	2	3	3	3
Science	2	2	3	3	3
Drawing	1	1	1	1	0
Domestic Science ...	0	0	0	2	4
Sewing	4	4	4	4	4
Music	2	2	1	1	0
Gymnastics	3	3	3	3	3
Total	28	28	28	28	28

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Fine Art in Japan, 1924

By. F. Yamasaki

BY the earthquake and fire disasters of Tokyo in 1923 the hope of the revival of fine arts seemed for some time to have been nearly shattered in the capital. So re hasty artists, therefore, went to live in Kyoto, Osaka and other cities. But the capital of Japan recovered more quickly than expected, and a lively demand for fine art began to make itself felt enough to incite the artists to work again, and already in the autumn of the next year various exhibitions were held at Uyeno Park in Tokyo.

The "Nika" Fine Art Exhibition

The Nika Fine Art Association came into being as a rival of the Imperial Fine Art Academy, to whose style of European painting and drawing it showed discontent and opposition. This Association kept up from its inception a peculiar style of its own, which gave great moral assistance in keeping its members together. And, therefore, any departures from this fixed style were regarded with disfavour by the Association.

But in the last Exhibition a strange phenomenon was witnessed. The elements in the Association that were hitherto looked upon as rather heretical came to take the ascendancy, a natural fact to be expected from the enterprising spirit of the Association which had given rise to its new tendency in painting as opposed to that of the Imperial Academy.

Mr. Sotaro Yasui is an important artist who adds weight to the Association. His ten elaborate works that were displayed in the Exhibition testified to his great assiduity. He discarded all the sentimentalism which had characterised his works prior to 1922, and has set to making a perfectly artistic composition. His pictures had formerly a virility and charmed the spectators by means of artificiality. But his present works express a mixture of grace and geniality and genuineness of his art. Among his *genre* picture *A Black-haired Woman* is representative work, while his *A Paulownia Tree* and *A Rose Bush* attest his skill in dealing with natural objects. There one meets with that kind of grandeur and beauty which is to be found in a piece of unglazed pottery, through an effect procuced by the extreme simplicity of his brushwork. *A Woman's*, *Statue A Landscape*, *The Fresh Green*, etc. posses the characteristics of the artist, carrying a combination of realism and imagination.

In the present day, most of our artists have a tendency to cater to the taste of the public, where as Mr. Yasui betrays no such motive in his work. His pr ductions exhibit rather somber colours and heaviness of touch which, do not therefore, please the spectators at first sight. But for all that they a sense of grand vigour, not to be trifled with.

Mr. Hakutei Ishii also is one of the central figures of the Nika Association. His works partly belong to his sojourn in Europe and partly to the days after his return to Japan. Formerly he had declared himself in favour of producing local colour in his work, which he really effected, but nowadays he does not strictly adhere to this principle and has shown much improvement. The common features of all his works are the simplicity of method as well as the brightness of colours used. Especially his works treating of water scenery are most delightful, executed in moderation with the highest skill. Some art critics call him either the Simon of Japan or the Marquée of Japan. *Ohara Beach*, *London Suburbs*, *Pont-Neuf*, etc. are among his masterpieces.

Mr. Ichiro Yuasa showed such skill in making copies of the masterpieces of Velasquez at Madrid that he was a wonder and marvel to the art world of Spain.

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His name is still remembered in that country. But it is a pity that his taste and brushwork suited to the depiction of the unctuous scenery of Spain or the customs of South Europe do not agree with the simple scenery that he has undertaken to sketch since his return to Japan, such as his *M. Igasa*, *Cherry Trees in the Lofty Distance*, *In the Soason of the Peonly*, which all lack spirit and vigour. He would find more congenial subjects for his art in the landscapes of South Europe than in his native country.

Mr. Tokusaburo Masamune is the younger brother of Mr. Hakucho Masamune, the eminent novelist. He presented eighteen canvases thet he executed during his stay in Europe. But it seems he is now worrying about what course to choose as an artiss. This worry can be perceived in each of his productions. While in his ,*Etrarta* we find the light, simple touches of Matisse we have such a large work as his *Venus looking into a Mirror*, full of craftsmanlike ambitions, in each case evincing the fact that he has not yet found. It would seem that he does not devote enough time and attention to preparation. He is rather an artist of colours and light than an assiquous master of composition.

Mr. Narashige Koide is a humorist. His *Portrait of a Man in his Cap* undisguisedly expresses his true self, and for that reason we feel great attachment to it. The only defect in this picture is the impression it gives of outward stiffnes a feeling not from the inside.

Mr. Kigen Nakagawa has produced *The Nude* that has made a new departure in the field of painting. His productions have come gradually to show more vigour and energy. It now pleases us to find that the present piece is suffused with vigour and verve. It exhibits the artis's skill in making an exquisite composition of all parts of the body, after dissecting it, and arranging them over again in their exact position. His production but the taste the manifest will be only rightly appreciated by sensitive persons.

As for Mr. Kindo Kuniyeda, among other works, *A Scene in the City* is the most excellent. The Japanese taste, common in the old *Ukiyoye* pictures has been evidently aimed at, which has, therefore, produced an exquisite effect.

M. Roth is one of the most enlightened, rising artists in the art world of France to-day. It is indeed to the credit of the Association to have secured him as one of its members. *A Harbour*, *A Landscape in France*, *A Bathing Woman*, *Still Life*, etc., are among his recent productions. All his works impress the spectators with the sense of noble refinement.

Now it should be observed that the Nika Association had seen eleven years of its history since its inauguration till the year 1924. The motive and spirit that brought the Association into existence were well worthy of our respect. In fact, the object fot which the Association wa organised was to show repugnance to the Imperial Academy, whose methods had become lifeless and conventional, and thus to rouse the art world of this country into activity. All the members of the Associatian were full of young ardour to revolutionize the artistic methods of Japan. Similar instances have been numerous in France. But it is true many of these young members of those days have in the meanwhile reached middle age and their work inclines us to wonder whether they too have began to sink in to dulness and inactivity, or at least whether they are at a great turning-point, though indeed some of them have produced great works.

The Exhibition of the Bijutsu-in

The Bijutsu-in (Fine Art Institute) was establithed in by a group of artists in the native style of painting, to show opposition to the technique adopted by the Imperial Academy, just as the Nika Association challenged the latter in regard to Western art. The genuine style of Japanese painting has been to all appearances checked in its natural development, or rather Japanese painting has not made its own progress with the general course of things in Japan. It concerns itself very little with the inner life of the

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present-day Japanese. What these artists seem to consider as beauty is to a certain extent the beauty to be found in the *Kabuki* play (the old school of drama) or the "No" play, full of classic traditions.

Japanese painting to-day makes no great development along the line of daily life of the Japanese at large, though of course within small limits it has made some appreciable progress. Only the traditional as well as the economic value attaching to them preserves the Japanese paintings and drawings to recent production from falling into neglect. But it is only too patent a fact that the peculiarly Japanese style of painting that should exemplify the national art of Japan is fast lapsing into the Western style of painting. Thus the native art of Japan has to-day much lessened in its interest and appeal to the general mass of the Japanese people. Under these circumstances, the efforts of the Bijutsu-in in infusing a new spirit into the stiffening canvas of the too much conventionalized and degenerated Japanese painting of to-day are worthy of our highest praise and thanks.

Mr. Ryushi Kawabata's *The Garden of the Ryuan-ji Temple* depicts the garden of the famous temple of the *Zen* sect in Kyoto. This is a marvellous piece of free and bold conception, consisting of the antique fence and a few scattered rocks. A careful examination reveals the elaborate touches of the artist, but the work, as a whole, gives one a discomforting impression of confining smallness. The complete tranquillity that often possesses a garden is quite absent; the artist's own subjective interest in the stones of the garden is too strongly evinced. This is certainly due to careless composition.

Mr. Kanzan Shimomura's *The Silent Yuima* represents one of the giants of Buddhistic legend. Mr. Shimomura is a pure idealist, making his pictures by sentiment alone, after the genuine fashion of Oriental painting of meditative tendency. As the feature of Japanese painting is the representing of objects with idealistic conception, Mr. Shimomura's manner of treatment is most calculated to bring out the best effect of Japanese painting. His touches are charecterized by strength rather than by versatility, producing consummate beauty of outward form and also classic rigidity. It is reasonable, therefore, to see his portraits, especially those of the old saintly sages, superior in effect to any other that he has ever set hand to. His works, ever breathing an atmosphere of unworldliness after the peculiar Oriental fashion, display the utmost excellence that the Japanese painting is capable of attaining. In the present picture his peculiarities are very clearly shown.

Mr. Usen Ogawa's "*Evening Breeze*" is his first attempt in colours on silk for a long time. Hitherto he has been painting on paper with an effect of leisurely quiet, but in the present piece, probably owing to the silk convas, a feeling of stiffness prevails. We may suppose this picture to represent an evening scene in a mountain village after the fair is ended. Here we find a finely caparisoned white horse coming up a slope of the cornfields. As a rural scene, this is somewhat of a gay character, but undeniably a vein of melancholy solitude underlies the whole, while the evening clouds lit up by the rays of the setting sun are very well rendered. Like other works of his, the present is a pastoral of free composition, with complete harmony of clour sense of modern painting and the simplicity of Japanese painting, producing a musical effect.

Mr. Koichiro Kondo's "*Ten Sight of Kyoto Subuybs*" are in China-ink. Formerly a European-style painter, he known too well the charms of light not to do full justice to it in the present pictures. In this Exhibition, no other picture has shown such a founness for the effect of light. The artist display deep insight into the possibilities of ink and paper and has succeeded in reproducing realistically the reflections of light, movement of the waters, temperature, etc. with uncommon talent.

Mr. Taikwan Yokoyama's "*Early Spring*" depicts the fallen pine-needles, young shoots of the sacred trees (Euryae

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ochnaceae), brambles in wild growth, a nightingale walking on the ground arching for food: subjects well calculated to suggest early spring. The whole is done with such exquisite finish that not even a branch could be added or taken away. The maturity of skill displayed attracts our admiration but nevertheless it must be owned that the only merit in this picture is the scrupulous minuteness in execution, while the artist's own internal emotions are not expressed at all. Thought it is true that his birds and flowers are often appreciated by professional connoisseurs yet apreciation is based merely on antiquarian taste. To an ordinary spectator of unprejudiced taste such pictures make no appeal. If Mr. Yokoyama is content with such productions, being one of the leaderes of the Bijutsu-in Institute, we can not expect a great future for his art, and thus he will end by becoming a master of artficiality.

Mr. Gyoshu Hayami's "*A Gate*," "*Mist at Dawn*," "*A Little Laudscape in the Western Suburshs*," all reveal the artist's ulterior motive to show off his versatility in using any method to good advantage in executing his pictures, betraying a want of seriousness in his work. In all these pictures the microscopic closeness and the clever finishing touches are worthy of note, and the scrupulous fidelity with which he has done all this work only gives us the impression of pictures of the magic lantern. The "*Little Laudscape in the Western Suburbs*" is modelled on the European style so that the artist should have made it thoroughly after the European manner instead of effecting a compromise with the Japanese elements.

Mr. Seison Mayeda's "*Prince Hikohohodemi*" is a theme taken from the old mythology of Japan. He has delineated the men and women in the Age of Gods with such simple, unostentatious touches that the primitive life of that remote age is well drawn. But if we may point out its defects we should say that the simplification of touch is carried out by a too arbitrary, stereotyped process, while the artist's skill is imperfect and his intellectual conceptions are not thrown into the work.

Mr. Chikame Ogawa's "*Return Home at Evening*" is full of humour, with a sense of freedom of tranquillity. The disproportionate pose however, into which the author has put the figure by exaggerating his size is certainly a fault. On the whole in fact this picture betrays a lack of vigour.

Sculpture.—One hundred and thirty sculptures were sent in for the Exhibition, of which 23 were given admittance.

Mr. Takeshiro Kita's "*Statue of Mr. N.*" is a serious study, in which the artist has not troubled himself with parts but only concerned himself with the general aspect of the piece, which gives us, therefore, an agreeable impression on the whole. This was one of the mastepieces at the Exhibition.

Mr. Shotaro Tanaka's "*A Returning Herdsman*" a subject that has been so often employed in painting and sculpture, but is difficult of successful treatment unless aided by superior talent, has a sad defect in the prosentment of the ox in its posture.

Mr. Yasuharu Shirai's "*The Sea*" suggests the method of Expressionism which the artist has apparently em loyed, but not having sufficient command of this new method he has failed to produce the efficient effect aimed at. should not stop short in cultivating his style, seeing that he is one of the most promising sculptors of to-day.

In Mr. Koyu Fujii's "*A Woman Disroping*," the graceful form of a Japanese young woman, in her serene, is well rendered. We may be sure that this artist, being one of the leading members of this Institute will never disappoint us in the work that he engages in.

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The Japanese Lakes

By Viscount A. Tanaka
Lecturer in the Faculty of Science Kyoto Imperial University

IN Japan there are a great number of lakes. One of them, Lake Biwa, as large as Lake Geneva, is noted throughout the world. Most of these lakes are located north of Tokyo, scattered in the northern part of the main island, Hokkaido, Kurile Islands and Saghalien. They are mostly connected with volcanoes; some appeared after eruptions, while others were formed largely through depressions. In Europe we can find lakes formed by glaciers. But it is not the case in Japan. The European Continent has very few volcanoes, so that volcanic lakes are found only in Italy, in middle France and on the banks of the German Rhine. Knowledge regarding these lakes has been considerably attained in Europe, but not full knowledge, because there are not many variable volcanic lakes, as there are in Japan. Lakes in regions full of volcanoes, such as in South America, are instructive and interesting, but seemingly no thorough investigation has yet been completed.

Geologically and topographically speaking, there is no other place so fitted as Japan to make a deep study of how lakes originate. There have occurred a series of changes in the earth-crust since olden times, that yield us much instruction about both depression lakes and dislocative lakes. Most lakes lie among hills, many charming enough to be summer resorts. Of late, lakes are being used for fish breeding everywhere. Often we see anglers by the lake-side. Visitors have many conveniences. Even if not perfect, there are railways and motor-cars which enable us easily to get to lakes like Lake Chuzenji at Nikko, Lake Ashi at Hakone, or Lake Towada. Also motor-boats for trips can be hired. They are far behind such world-known lakes as those in Switzerland, indeed. But if we turn our eyes elsewhere, it is not always the case. Lake-side hotels are increasing by degrees.

In Japan, where the land stretches from north to south there is much interest in the temperature of lakes. Limnologically, we call a lake where the water is warm on the surface and gets colder with depth throughout the year, a torrid lake. A temperate lake is one in which that is the case only during summer, while in winter is has a rather cool surface, but is frozen in bitter cold, and gets warmer and warmer with depth. Sometimes such a lake is covered with hard ice on which skating is possible. Lakes always cold at the surface and getting warmer with depth, are called frigid lakes, some of which are covered with hard ice all the year and others are free from it at the warmest period, when we see an arctic or antarctic view on the lake.

Japan embraces all varieties of lakes like the above. In the south-west including the districts from the southern end of Kyushu to Tokyo and neighbourhood, there are many torrid lakes. North of them are temperate lakes. Only a few belong to the frigid lakes. They are dotted over the Japanese Alps 3,000 metres above sea-level. In Europe the torrid lakes are found in France and the lands to the south, the temperate lakes are in the region from Germany to Scandinavian lands and the frigid lakes have only an example or two among the Pyrenees or the Alps. Japan stands alone in the sea away from the Continent, with neighbour lands where scientific investigations are behind. Those who climb hills or go to resorts in summer, observe things newly in finding volcanoes of varied form and lakes of varied sorts. Lakes of varied warmth show us many varieties of fish, and varied plants on and in the water. Japan is thus a favourite land for students.

The darkblue seen in some lakes in Japan is rarely to be seen in other parts of the world. Lake Tahoe, in California, has been noted as first in its hue, but it has not that rare blue of the Japanese

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lakes. Rather I mustname Lake Tazawa in Akita Province in Japan as having a deeper blue. It is richly beautiful, with mysterious traditions. We can find parallels to Lake Tazawa in hue everywhere in the high lands of Japan as well as in Switzerland. Japanese lakes are superior also in lucidness. In Switzerland, water from glaciers during summer, flowing with floating matter, makes them fairly beautiful, but they are far from being so transparent. In Japan snow water in spring causes the lakes to be only a little lucid, but in summer they become wonderfully clear, unequalled in any other country. Some of the lakes in northern Japan are as brown as those in Germany, Scotland and Finland. This is pecnliar to northern lakes.

The utilization of lakes is progressing rapid of late. Formerly no one knew how this could be done. Lakes on plains, besides providing fishing, have been employed as the only means of transportation. Lake Biwa, Lake Shinji, Kasumiga-ura, Kita-ura, and Lake Hamana are all alive with ships. At one time civilizations emanated from both Lake Biwa and Kasumi-ga-ura. Lakes in Japan have been used to provide water for farmers. As lakes are often located in mid-river, much rain-water rushes into them and flows away slowly, wit i no fear of overflowing. Even if it is dry, the lower river courses are almost safe from losing water. Water f om the mountain lakes flowed down with force strong enough to furnish power to generate electricity.

Coal, mainly from Hokkaido and Kyushu, has been used for motive power in Japan. But the fact that it is not easy to distribute coal all over the country, naturally causes us to turn to the vast water supply from the mountain lakes for electric power.

The profits from breeding fish, are considerable. At present we can get fresh fish even in the high regions, and especially trout are carried from the lakes to Tokyo.

Lake Biwa is the most widely used among Japanese lakes. It has several well equipped harbours like Otsu and Nagahama, where the trains are met by boats. The overflow between Otsu and Kyoto forms a channel for transportation by water, supplies drinking water to Kyoto and generates the electricity for the motive power and the lighting of the city. There are active fisheries and breeding stations on the lake.

The scientific study of lakes has been carried out only during the past twenty years. Mr. Shuzo Tanakadate, of the Tohoku Imperial University, is one of the pioneers. He has devoted much time to the observation of lakes in Hokkaido. Even now there are only a few scholars who are interested in lakes. Limnology is a new science here. Lately we hear about efforts made by local engineering authorities to investigate practically things in connection with the use of water, and about researches by the Marine Industrial School and by the local fisheries experimental institutes for the purpose of fish-breeding. Hydro-electric companies also are interested. We have not the full knowledge that they have in a few countries of Europe, but we have nothing to fear from comparison elsewhere. For a fairly long time lectures have been given on limnology at the Marine Industrial School, also subsequently at the Sea-Products Department of the Faculty of Agriculture, in the Tokyo Imperial University and at the Special School for Sea Products attached to the Faculty of Agriculture, in the Hokkaido Imperial University. A chair of limnology has been established in the Faculty of Science, in the Kyoto Imperial University. In the City of Otsu on Lake Biwa there is a lake-side laboratory, attached to the latter. Everywhere in the country, laboratories for fish-breeding have been established.

Traditions of mystery as to lakes are barriers to students. The local inhabitants, inspired by these legends, have no liking for taking ships on to the lakes, for fear they should be cursed. Therefore visitors are very often at a loss what to do, and are compelled to use rafts with all their dangers and inconveniences. Recently a portable boat has been invented for the use of investigators.

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Old Divorce System in Japan

DIVORCE is now legally recognized, when it is by the mutual consent of the couple as an abstract separation or when it is petitioned for by either of the couple as a causal separation.

The old system of divorce in Japan was substantially causal separation, there being seven legally recognized causes for divorce on the part of the husband, the wife's barrenness, immorality, unfilial conduct to the father and mother in law, quarrelsomeness, thievishness, jealousy and malignant disease, while there were three causes, for which divorce was not lawfully permitted, when the wife went faithfully into mourning for the father-in-law or the mother-in-law, when the husband was poor when married, but became opulent later or when there was no one to take back the wife divorced. It is not known how long this system was practically in force. In the subsequent war and feudal periods, men had the greatest predominance over women, and in divorce, causal separation was replaced by abstract separation, or the divorce of wives with no reason whatever shown by the husbands, but simply under the pretext of want of affinity or of dissatisfaction, it being only husbands that could divorce their wives, wives not being permitted to ask for separation. It was sending away rather than divorce.

The divorced wife was given a letter of divorce. Besides this letter, another letter was written. It was called *okuri*. This *okuri* was carried in marriage. It was written by the head of the bride's village to that of the bridegroom's village, informing the striking out of her name from her village census-register and asking it to be entered in the bridegroom's village. There was another *okuri* from the Buddhist temple of her village to that of the bridegroom's village. The former *okuri* was called the *mura-okuri* (the village letter) and the latter *okuri* the *tera-okuri* (the temple letter). In divorce, this *okuri* was necessary, too, for without it, divorce could not be legally concluded. The letter of divorce was handed by the divorced wife to her relatives or village councillors, who carefully looked into the circumstances and advised the husband to re-consider the matter. When these efforts were of no avail, the village and temple letter of *okuri* were issued from the husband's village to the wife's village, striking out her name of the former's registers. This legally concluded divorce.

The letter of divorce was commonly called *mikudari-han* (three and half lines), as its form was made up of three and a half lines of words. An old book describing divorce says that the letter of divorce is from the husdand to the wife, being handwritten and with a thumb-mark print for a seal, and that one who cannot write it, drew three and half straight lines on the paper, printing his thumb-mark, following the custom of *mikudari-han*.

It is unknown why the letter was of three and a half lines. A researcher conjectured it to be an imitation of prostitutes' three and half lined letters to their regular patrons. Another guess is that a three and a half line form was adopted as against the seven lined contract form. Neither can be quite reliable. Anyhow, three and a half lined letters of divorce began to be written before the Genroku era, or the beginning of the Tokugawa period. A divorce system was established in the old Taiho Law, making the writing of a divorce letter a necessary condition for divorce. In the Tokugawa period, the letter was made more necessary by law, which punished those not handing it to their separating wives. So severe was the punishment that one marrying a second time without a letter of divorce given to the first wife

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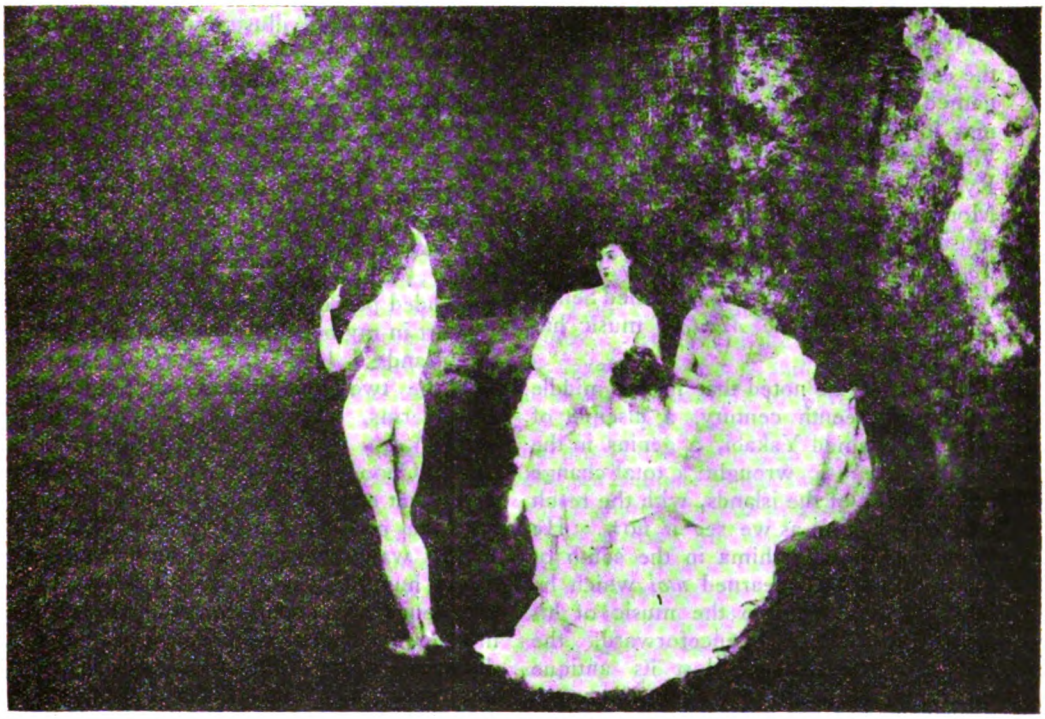
was banished from his place of residence and when divorce was concluded to be a result of avaricious intention, he was expelled from Yedo, his property being confiscated by the Government. One previous rule was that a woman remarrying without a letter of divorce from her first husband was ordered to go back home, her hair being cut as a punishment, and her parents, go-between and second husband suffering penalty.

The old divorce system thus simply admitted the right of divorce of the husband, the wife not being allowed to petition for divorce. There was, however, an only method recognized for wives, who wished divorce. That was the system of the divorce temple. The *Horei-Yoryaku* (a book of a summary of laws and ordinances in the Tokugawa period) says that the wife, who dislikes her husband and runs away and enters a temple of priestesses (the divorce temple), is allowed to obtain divorce and to be taken back by her parents, provided she serves faithfully three years in the temple. The most famous divorce temples were the Tokei-ji at Matsuga-oka, Kamakura and the Mantoku-ji at Sera village, the Province of Kozuke. There are many literary works and *senryu* in the Takugawa period, dealing with the Takei-ji. These nunneries were the only protectors of female rights in that period. When wives seeking divorce ran into them for help, stating the reason, they summoned the husbands, go-between and others connected, with whom they arranged peacefully for divorce.

The oppressive divorce system was in practice until the beginning of the Meiji era, when a notification was issued by the Imperial Government in May, 1872, allowing wives seeking divorce under unavoidable circumstances but not able to obtain it to petition for it in court, accompanied by their parents, elder brothers or relatives. The right to claim divorce was at last accorded to women by this notification, which is memorable in the history of the extension of women' rights in Japan.



"After Bath"
At the Modern French Art Exhibition at Uyeno.

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Music in Formosa and the Loo Choo Islands

II

By Hisao Tanabe

IN the Loo Choo islands, comparatively speaking, no sort of native music now remains. The main part of the Loo Choo music has undergone development under the influence of the music of Japan proper. The music that originally existed in the islands had a very primitive character, but in the thirteenth century a kind of music named "omoro" came into existence. Later in the fifteenth century a musical instrument called *jamisen* was introduced from China into the islands. It would seem that this instrument first took its rise in the west of China.

In the sixteenth century a musical genius appeared, who was Akainko. He both composed songs and originated music to suit the *jamisen*. This form of music was one of the oldest kinds of music in the islands. A century later, a musician named *Tansui* was born and originated a new form of music which is known as the *Tansui* school. One of his disciples was Ryotaku. Ryotaku had a disciple, named Monkaku, who originated a new form of music, which was styled after his name. *Tansui* music now survives only in one representative, a young man named Seihin Yamauchi, while the *Monkaku* music has disappeared.

But it may be noted that in the middle of the eighteenth century, a disciple of *Monkaku*, named Yakabi, a genius in the Loo Choo music wrought a total change in the music of the islands, with the result that it took form as we see it now. He went over to Kagoshima in the south of Kyushu, and there learned *utai* which he later incorporated into the music of his native country. Thenceforward, the music of the islands lost its antique character, and came to assume its present form.

One of his discipes, named Apuso originated a new form of music, which was named after him. Another disciple, a certain Nomura invented a new form of music again, which bears his name. The most prevalent kind of music in that country now is of the *Nomura* school, and the *Apuso* also enjoys popularity.

Once Mr. Bu Kin, a native who had served in the family of Marquis Shô, once the reigning family in the islands, as a family musician, gave a music performance at the Tokyo Music School. The famous representative of the *Nomura* school, Mr. Kuwabara died last year, but one of his disciples is now a leading musician.

The relative positions of the three schools, namely *Tansui*, *Apuso*, and *Nomura* may be well illustrated by those of the three schools of *koto* (a kind of harp laid horizontally when used) music, namely, the *Yatsuhashi* school, which has the longest history to boast of, the *Ikuta* school, and the *Yamada* school, respectively.

Apuso and *Nomura* had been carrying on a severe contest, until I went to the islands, when for the first time they concluded peace and agreed to perform a concert in my behalf. Even after I left the islands I heard the satisfying news that the two rival schools continue on good terms, often giving concerts together.

Loo Choo music has made development as a result of assimilation of the *utai* music into the original music of the islands, which was made to suit the *jamisen*. Three hundred years ago, there was an excellent native manufacturer of the latter instrument, named Makabe, whose productions, now extant are esteemed as treasures. The kind of *koto* instrument, now found in that country preserves the very characteristics belonging to the

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Yatsuhashi school, the oldest school in the mainland of Japan, even in details of accessories, such as the thimble and other things, whereas in Japan proper all traces of the same have quite disappeared. To take another instance, the character of the song called *Rokudan* which first belonged to the *Yatsuhashi* school is retained in its purity in the country of its adoption.

In the islands the old tune called *Genji-bushi*, quite different in nature from the song of similar name now existing in the district of Nagoya and also living among the lower classes of people, is preserved here, beginning with the phrase, "Genji, Sagoromo, Isemonogatari and other numerous books which tell tales of love." This song is extinct in Japan proper.

Another interesting fact to note is that the form of dancing in these islands is of a diffrent character from that practised in Miyake and Ishigaki islands belonging to the same group. For, here the costume used on such occasions is akin to that formrly fashionable in Kyoto, reminding one of the old costume used in the kind of plays called *Wakashu-kabuki* (Land some young actors' performances), and the tune called *Sanzaburo*, which was derived from the original performer of dancing, named Sanzaburo Nagoya (see the Early Period of the *History of the Japanese Stage* in the JAPAN MAGAZINE.

In Ishigaki island, on the other hand, interesting forms of music and dancing, old survivals, exist. The latter music, proved the most excellent of all the music I had the opportunity to hear during my journey. Most of the songs were simple and ostentatious, and in the course of the the singing, a forceful cry is interposed so as to enhance the effect and also some parts contain double cadence. In a concert, the woman's voice is very fine-toned like that of a Malayan, so much so that the principal of the primary school of the island observed that he had once heard Madame Tamaki Shibata in Tokyo but that she could hardly compete with a peasant girl in the art of commanding the voice. At any rate, I assert that the voice of the natives of the island deserves world-wide fame, being far superior to the ordinary music existing in Japan proper.

In the Loo Choo islands, very few kinds of Chinese music have found their way. But it is worth noting that in the family of Marquis Shô, there is preserved a kind of music called *Rojigaku*, which was formerly, in the days when the family had the supreme power in the islands, played on the occasion of the royal procession. This is, needless to say, historically valuable and deserves to be kept in its original state. This music is of the same kind as the military music formerly performed in the Li family of Chosen, the old ruling family in the peninsula.

Another important kind of music is the *Tahfaku* music, in Kume island, which originally came from China. This too should be preserved with great care.

The other forms of music in those islands are of Japanese origin, introduced during the days ranging from the close of the Ashikaga period, through the early beginning of the Tokugawa period on to the Tenroku era. These forms of music originally started in the theatre. These also should to be preserved, for nowadays the injurious effects of the meaner songs of the dances, called *fukagawa* dance and the *kappore* which have invaded the islands threaten their decay.

As in the case of Chosen dances, which are characterised by the movement of the hands only, while keeping the legs steady, the Loo Choo dances have a similar feature. An area of the size of a mat in the Japanese house, is said to be sufficient to allow the dancers to perform. This mode is for dancing in brothels, an outcome of long usage. Eventually, it may be supposed this form of dancing will absolutely lose its present characteristics of moving the legs ever so slightly. And those forms of dancing, derived from the *Wakashu-kabuki* will suffer extinction.

The thing which most impressed me during my last journey was the exceedingly superior quality of the music in Ishigaki island, which I should like very much to apply to Japanese songs. The result will be a great gain in musical effect.

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The Truth of the Anti-Foreign Agitation

JAPAN must lead China properly according to her long and bitter experience. Japan has special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia and must be strongly determined to insure her rights there.

The present trouble having been caused by such complicated things, it must be dealt with separately according to the questions, which caused it, such as labour capital question, the Engineering Bureau question, the Canton question and what not.

The strike question must be settled apart from other questions, as it is chiefly connected with the Naigai Wata Kaisha. It is necessary for Japan to consider the reason why it occurred in that company and not in other companies.

There are not a few spinning mills in Shanghai, besides the above company, but no workmen in them struck at first, only those in the latter company. This is for the reason that the Naigai company has so many mills that it has been impossible for it to board all its workmen in them, but some of them have lived out, and these latter men have been liable to be instigated and forced to strike by outsiders.

The labour and capital question changed gradually into a question of general capitalists and was growing into red activities. Seeing this, the traders in Shanghai hurriedly re-opened their offices, lest their further closing should led to red activities. This the Russian instigators have tried to prevent.

The writer thinks it necessary for Japan to make a declaration in the sense that although she supports the abrogation of unequal treaties, etc., yet there is a time for it and the present disturbed condition in China postpones that time.

Japan must resolutely oppose selfish ambitions of China, while she declares her hearty sympathy with the country. She must make a strict protest against the damage given by the Chinese to her residents and their offices, claiming full compensation for damages.

Similar Japanese damages have hitherto been left without any step to claim compensation. This is not the way, to encourage and develop Japanese business enterprises abroad, for no one can dare to work diligently and earnestly abroad at great risk and with much inconvenience, unless it is certain that the Japanese Government protects us and demands damages for us, when we are harmed. The Japanese in Hankow, whose offices have been destroyed by the Chinese, have lost the results of their many years' hard struggle by an outrage committed by the Chinese without any reason whatever.

The Japanese Government must take prohibitory damages from the Chinese for their unjustifiable act so that they many fear Japan and not repeart such outrageous acts without reason, as they are calculating about money.

The despatch of warships from Japan and the landing of their marines must be made a little more effectively. Is it not necessary for the landed companies of marines to have more dignity than before. They must not be made light of by the Chinese. They must be prepared to fire, whenever they are offered resistance. Military dignity can be maintained only thus.

The Japanese project to enlighten China seems to be misunderstood by the Chinese. The writer thinks it better for Japan to simply control the work, leaving the details entirely to Chinese management. It is regrettable that the Chinese misunderstand our kindness.

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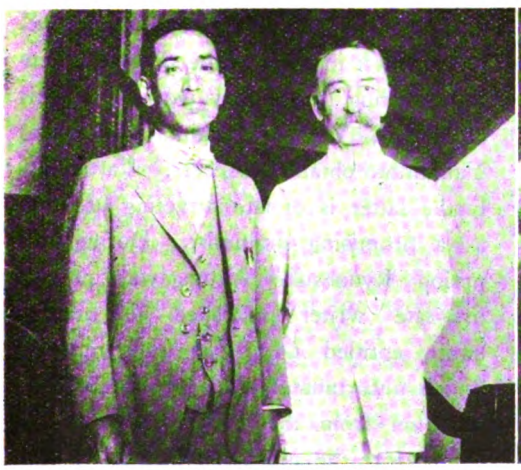
The unreasonable and insincere conduct of the Chinese must be absolutely opposed by Japan, while she is quite ready to help China in the success of her reasonable and sincere demands.

Several years ago applied to Japan for the conclusion of on equal treaty. He was then of opinion that Japan would not lose by entering into a treaty with China, ahead other powers, if not gain, for the Chinese will find no good mines to work in Japan even though they should be granted mining concessions by Japan nor can the Chinese acquire land in Japan, which is too small to offer any to them, even though they should be granted land ownership, in Japan nearly all profitable industries in Japan are run by the Japanese themselves and there is little room left for the Chinese to take an active part in them; and Chinese workmen can not stay long in Japan, where commodity prices are exceedingly high, while, on the other hand, there are in China numerous mines to be exploited and different kinds of manufacturing and other industries to be worked newly by the Japanese and the Chinese will not be dissatisfied with the acquisition and working of these profitable commercial enterprises by the Japanese, when there is an equal treaty concluded between the two countries.

The Japanese authorities hesitated to entertain this application, lest the conclusion of an equal treaty should lead to the coming of Chinese labourers in to Japan in large numbers, producing at last an equally difficult question to the Japanese immigration question in America. The writer cannot imagine this for commodity prices are too high in Japan to allow so much inflow of Chinese labour. Japan should, therefore, enter into an equal treaty with China, ahead of other powers, upon the present disturbances being settled and order being restored in China.

The Japanese capital invested in China amounts to 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 yen and enormous damage has been suffered by Japan directly and indirectly from the present trouble. It is highly desirable that the Japanese Government should do its best to secure the Japanese rights in China.

It is gratifying to note, however, that there is an inclination manifest among the Chinese intelligent class to think of the necessity to ally with Japan and to except Japan from the anti-foreign agitation. It is essential that Japanese and Chinese learned and leading men should make more endeavours than before for improving intimacy between Japan and China, knowing that both countries stand in the situation that each cannot be quite safe without the friendship of the other.



Mr. Jocoton Benefactor of the Yasaka-Maru, and Mr. M. Kuribara, the Purser of the Late Steamer.

Mr. R. Sugano, World Explorer, who has come back from his Long Journey.

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Literary Anecdotes

THE *Shinshicho* (New Currents of Thought) was a literary magazine in which a set of the Tokyo Imperial University students intended to publish their own works. In fact, not a few authors of eminence have sprung from this group. This magazine had the misfortune of being three timesdiscontinued and revived but finally going out of existence. Anyhow, it had the merit of sending forth rising authors into the world.

The magazine first came out in 1906 under the editorship of Mr. Kaoru Osanai, then recently fresh from the Department of English Literature of Tokyo Imperial University. He is now entirely in the theatrical world as the director of the Tsukiji Theatre, but at the time of the inception of the magazine he was in intimate connection with Yôhô Ii, the famous actor of the new school, writing plays for the letter, and it was then that a certain millionaire proposed to give financial support to the intended publication of the new magazine. Thus the magazine was born, and the rising authors of the day rallied ronnd it. But the publication was destined to enjoy a life of only six months.

In 1909, the magazine was revived with the co-operation of Junichiro Tanizaki, Suyeo Gotô, Tetsurô Watsuji, Sôta Kimura, Tetsu Koizumi and others. Most of the writers for this magazine were students of Tokyo Imperial University and without any literary fame. The men who took the greatest part in editing were Suyeo Gotô and Junichiro Tanizaki. These two men carried their zeal in the undertaking to such an extent that they showed unwelcome results in their studies. As for Tanizaki, he had to give up his career at the University in default of payment of fees and for other no less important reasons.

The men of the magazine once held a convivial party. They talked and harangued and drank till at last they sallied forth, wearing black velvet fezes, into the Ginza Street and made a demonstration for the magazine.

As their object of renewing the publication of the magazine was simply to prepare the way for their recognition in the world the magazine had a short life, in consequence of the fact that Junichiro Tanizaki soon obtained distinction as a first-rate writer by his *Tattoo* and *Giraffe* which appeared in succession in the magazine and most of the other writers had a fair share of fame.

In 1924 the magazine had a third lease of life when Yoshio Toshima, Makoto Sangu, Yuzô Yamamoto and others resuscitated it in view of the signs of a new spirit stirring the literary world. In this movement Yoshio Toshima and Yuzô Yamamoto obtained success. Particularly the latter is of late attracting attention as a promising dramatist. During this period Ryunosuke Akutagawa, now a first-rate writer published his maiden effort, entitled *Old Age* anonymously, which unfortunately failed to attract due attention from the public. It was not long before the magazine had to be suspended for want of funds.

In 1916 the magazine was revived

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again. This time Masao Kume, Ryunosuke Akutagawa, Yuzuru Matsuoka, Kwan Kikuchi and others participated in the undertaking. During this period, Ryunosuke Akutagawa wrote *A Nose*, which achieved success and was highly praised by Soseki Natsume, the great novelist. Since then. Akutagawa's name gradullly came to be well-known. His *Mania for Drink*, *Father*, *A Hermit*, *A Monkey*, short stories, followed, which won for him more fame. But on the other hand, the magazine, the cradle for so many literary lights, was to go out of existence for ever.

Ryunosuke Akutagawa was born of a Tokyo family. His ancestors on the father's side held the hereditary office of *oku-bozu* (literally, the monk of the inner chambers), that is, the reception officer in the family of the Tokugawa *Shogun*, who waited on the *daimio* who came to pay their respects to the Shogun. His parents were both natives of Tokyo, with artistic tendencies. His father indulged in the *Itchu* ballads, chess, potted plant cultivation and *haiku* poem. His mother was the niece of the famous Tôbei Tsunokuniya, the great wine merchant in the employ of the Tokugawa Shogunate, who was a patron of actors, men of letters and artists, and was always frequenting houses of social merriment. As a consequence, from his mother he inherited the temperament of a thoroughbred Tokyo man. Possessed of delicate nervous sensitiveness, he would have had small chance of meeting recognition at an early period had he not had the advantage of the magazine which suited his inclination and allowed him to write in it when he pleased.

Mr. Seikichi Fujimori.—The two eminent writers of to-day remarkable for their literary talent and for having distinguished temselves for their scholarly attainments in their school life are Ryunosuke Akutagawa and Seikichi Fujimori. They both sat at the top of their classes throughout their highschool and university days. But in their individual careers and their tendencies in literature, as well as their attitudes toward life they present a striking contrast. Akutagawa made an easy brilliant beginning and went on smoothly in his literary career, while Fujimori suffered in obscurity long before his merits met with recognition. The only similarity that we see between the two is their nervous sensitiveness and perversities.

Without the backing of such a magazine as the *Shinshicho* as a stepping stone to social recognition, nor seeking any friendship in the literary world to profit by, he has been endeavouring to make his own way single-handed. Besides, he is noted for the singular circumstance that he has published three "maiden efforts" one after another. About ten years ago, in his 22nd year, he published his *Woes in Young Days* at his own expense. This was indeed his maiden effort. But half a year before he had already written *Kotatsu* (name of a kind of brazier covered with a quilt) which was in the true sense of the word his real maiden effort. But then he had no chance to publish it. At the time when he finished *Kotatsu* he had but recently entered the law college of the Tokyo Imperial University, after completing his high-school course. He was puzzling his head a great deal whether he should pursue his legal studies or get transferred to the Literary course which seemed more congenial to him. But one day Mr. Kûswi Kubota, a poet, the student's compatriot of the same native-place was shown a copy of *Kotatsu* and highly praised the excellent finish of this work. The poet, therefore, chid young Fujimori for hanging fire in his choice between the two courses. This determined the young author to follow the literary course.

There is a passage in one of his works reminiscent of those days:

My first acquaintance with the works of Turgenief revealed to me a wonderful new world. Indeed, the world or spirit therein exhibited showed a contrast, diametrically opposite to what I had ever conceived of literature in general. At once I was impressed that to write such literature is the greatest task incumbent upon a human being, and that a great

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author or artist is the greatest of human beings. This conviction drove me headlong along the path of literary effort. In one sense, this course of life has made me what I am to-day. Thus for long I had abandoned my hops for political life and did not care to look back. But now my interest is beginning to be awakend by practical matters. What a curious reciprocity of changes. But after all it will be found on reflection that such is not strange at all, but natural enough, seeing that the tendencies or the essential nature of society and literature most readily conciliate this apparent difference between the two things.

In the year after he wrote *Woes in Young Days*, his *Skylark* appeared in the special number of the *Shincho* (New Currents) in January, 1915, by which he obtaind distinction as an author and in a certain sense this work may be regarded as his third maiden effort, for his two preceding works had failed to obtain due recognition in the literary world.

Before this honour was gained, he had been teaching in the High School at Okayama. On the appearance of *Skylark*, Mr. Miyekichi Suzuki, who was then one of the first-rate writers, read this short work and is said to have observed, "Ah, the new age has dawned."

After this successful *debut*, however, his way did not open before him, owing to the fewness of his friends in the literary circle. Soon after, he threw up his post in the High School, and leaving his beloved wife in his native-place, Kami-suwa, in Nagano prefecture, set out on a wandering journey. Then at another time, he lived in the depth of misery with his wife and child.

In 1918 he made his reappearance in the literary world with his *A Mountain*, which might be called his fourth maiden effort. This was memorable for him for it secured for him for the first time a safe place in the ranks of contemporary authors.

Our author could not be content with success by mere literary efforts. He began to feel an interest in human life itself. It was this motive that made him decide to take to the life of a labourer. Therefore, last year he left his wife and two children behind him and entered into the life of a labourer. This was from no mean curiosity to unravel the secrets of the labourer's life nor from any mercenary desire to gather materials for his future work. He simply wished to know and experience the naked facts. He wished to penetrate into the problems of labour. This marked the latest phase of his attitued toward life in bringing about contact between literature and politics. It is true that now he produces no literary work, but we can expect a great work of consequence from his pen, the fruit of his experience of the life he is now leading.

His published works, besides those above given, are *A New Soil*, *In the Seminary*, *A Lonely Crowd*, *A Prison*, *Memory of That Night*, *Sister's*, *Marriage* and *Troubles of Life*. As an author, he is gaining more esteem and respect for his character and his private life full of love. We may well expect to find a true exponent of proletariat literature in him for the future.

Mr. Kokuseki Oizumi. The singular figure in the literary world of Japan is Mr. Kokuseki Oizumi. His father is a Russian and his mother a Japanese. For some time he once attended the Oriental Languages School in Berlin, but after his arrival in Japan he was studying science in Kyoto Imperial University. His mother, a native of Nagasaki, died early. His school expenses were supplied by his paternal aunt in Switzerland but since the great war broke out in Europe all communications were cut off and his allowance came no more from his aunt, which compelled him to leave college and betake himself to labour.

He is conversant with three languages, namely, Russian, English and German, not to say Japanese. So that he is often heard to say, "If my merits meet with no reward in this country I will make my way either in America or France as a writer." He soon left a labourer's life.

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His friends, Chôchô Katô and Shinsaburô Miyajima constantly gave him literary job work. He wrote tales of adventures and detective novels with great skill. At first he could only eke out his living, getting a meager income by making translations of the stories in the foreign cinematograph magazines, or rehashing the materials obtained from the tales he heard in story-tellers' halls in Tokyo suburbs.

His head is teeming with fantastic ideas and romantic feelings. He can make no distinction between fantasy and reality. Once he played a deception upon a publisher, by passing off his copy of the translation of a certain foreign cinema play, telling the latter that it was the translation of a popular cinema play, the film of which was expected soon to come to this country. Thereupon, the unsuspecting publisher struck the bargain and published the book. But the film which had raised such hopes in the mind of the publisher did not come. Oizumi only believed in fancy that the film was coming and so told the lie without deliberate intention. After this, the appointed publisher did not care to buy any copy from him.

At one time, during the European war he remarked. "I tell you, my friend, it is quite possible to take possession of Turkey by means of about thirty shells. If we would dare sell the secret of tactics to the Government we should be paid at least 200,000 *yen*. As I am going to Switzerland next year I shall carry out this project before I set out from here."

His whole figure, with the serious expression on his face, making such absurd remarks, staring with his brown eyes derived from his father, his curly beard hanging down, and wearing shabby trousers, was sufficient to excite a laugh in the spectator.

Before long, he once again went among labourers. About this time his walking powers were much developed, because he had to walk from Shinagawa to Yanaka, a distance of six or seven miles, to be in time for the factory. By this means, he saved tram-fares.

Later, he took lodgings at Yushima, Hongo, in Tokyo and during this time wrote *My Autobiography* and had the good fortune to have it published in the *Chuo Koron*, a magazine. In this work his Bohemian life was revealed and readers were delighted with it. Tne success of this work secured him a position in the literary world.

His other works, *The Woman Who Stakes Love*, *Laotzu* (the Chinese philosopher), and *Laotzu and His Son* followed, by all of which his fame was heightened. Especially, by *Laotzu* he is said to have made a fortune in royalties.

Of late years, he has interested himself in the cinematograph. He is now connected with the Japan Cinematograph Company and is engaged in the production of Expressionist films. With his skill in mixing fancy and reality, Oizumi is the fittest producer of film pictures by his strange conceits.

The richness of his fancy, beyond the reach of the ordinary Japanese has given eminence to his position as a writer. Being a cosmopolitan, and possessed of the facility of easy expression in the Japanese language he has the advantage of gaining popularity from Japanese readers.

His wife is a fair Japanese woman. She addresses her husband in the usual term of "My dear," but his child calls his father by the odd appellation of "Mr. Alien" instead of "father," which incidentally gives proof of the way in which the neighbours look upon our author as an alien, which title the child has unawares applied to his father.

Our author was born at Nagasaki in 1893. He received his primary and middle school education abroad and attended High School first in Kyoto and then in Tokyo. Now he in an enviable position, indulging in his fancies and subsisting on the income from his books and engaged in the production of film pictures as his imagination directs.

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Notes of the Japan Red Cross Society

ON May 23rd, an earthquake, next one in Eastern Japan on September 1st, 1923 in severity, occurred in the Province of Tajima and neighbourhood, Toyooka-machi and Kinosaki-machi being in the center of it and being most extensively damaged. Toyooka-machi, a small town with about 2,000 houses and about 9,000 population, was devastated for one-half by the fire after the earthquake, and for another half, the houses were entirely demolished, there being 100 deaths and 250 wounded persons in the town. Kinosaki-machi, another small town with about 600 houses and about 3,600 population, was destroyed for the most part by the earthquake and was burnt down entirely by the fire after it, there being 130 deaths and 200 wounded persons.

Upon receipt of the above news, the Japan Red Cross Society instantly set to the relief work. Its Hiogo office, in whose jurisdiction lies the above quake-stricken district, formed at once three squads with its standing relief men and those of the Himeji office. The first squad left Himeji at 6.30 P. M. on the 23rd, the second squad the same place at 9.48 P. M. on the same day and the third squad Kobe at 7.03 A. M. on the 24th for the affected district. The neighbouring Tottori, Osaka, and Okayama offices despatched squads. There were 9 Red Cross squads engaged in the relief work in the district, with 97 relief men, and their offices set up in several places. Their relief work came to an end on June 7th, before which they relieved 3,236 wounded and sick men.

The disaster aroused the great sympathy of foreign Red Crosses. On the 24th, a telegram was received from the American Red Cross, expressing its most profound sympathy and offering an aid. On the 25th, a telegram was got from the Red Cross League in Paris to the effect that profound sympathy is shown in the name of the League to the Japanese for their new calamity and if foreign aid is needed, the League will at once respond to demand. On the 27, a telegram came from the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, expressing sympathy for the new disaster and wishing to render help, if it is desired. Another kind telegram of sympathy was received from the Chinese Red Cross. The Japanese people are grateful for this great foreign sympathy.

In the middle of July, floods of an unequally great magnitude visited Seoul, Korea and vicinity, doing great harm to men and beasts and carrying away great many houses. The Seoul Office of the Japan Red Cross at once sent a travelling contingent to relieve the sufferers. On July 18th, the relief work was commenced and it was finished on the 27th of the same month. In the meantime, 1,836 wounded men were relieved.

The 12th International Red Cross Conference will be held at Geneva from October 7th, when an international exhibition of medical supplies is to be held. The Japan Red Cross Society has asked Mr. H. Kawai, Chancellor of the Japanese Embassy in Belgium, to attend the conference as its representative and has decid-

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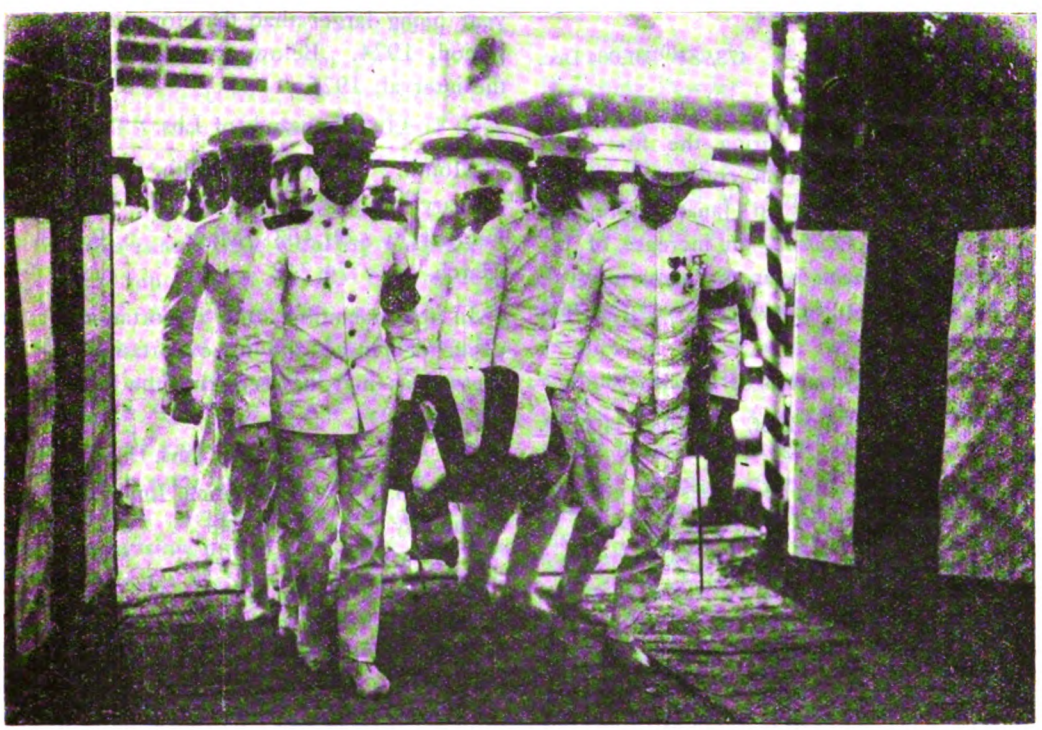
ed to send Surgeon-Colonel Takahashi, the Chief of the Relief Section of it, to it. He left Japan for Geneva on August 5th. The Japanese Government delegates to attend the conference are to be also asked by the society to act as its representatives.

It is full three years that the Japan Red Cross Laying In House was established in May, 1922. From that date to April 30th, 1925, 12,513 pregnant and laying-in women and babies were protected or treated and there were 2,750 births. On the occasion of the great earthquake and fire on September 1st, 1923, the sufferers were received in the house from the very day of the disaster and there were 737 in-patients and 1,061 out-patients of pregnant woman, babies and children relieved. Recently, there have been greatly increased applications made to the house for admission. The old buildings proved inadequate to cope with the demand and the society had an intention to enlarge them, when it received from the Canadian Red Cross 156,400 yen as a contribution towards the cost of protection of babies and pregnant and laying-in women after the earthquake. This money was applied to erecting a baby compartment with an accommodation for thirty babies. Its completion ceremony was held on May 9th, the third anniversay of the foundation of the laying-in house.



Remains of Mr. Bancroft, the American Ambassador, at Uyeno Station.

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Economics and Finance

Foreign Trade for July.—For July, 1925, the foreign trade of Japan amounted in value to 210,911,000 yen for exports and to 168,981,000 yen for imports, showing the balance of 41,930,000 yen in favour of us for the first time since January, as may be seen from the following details:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

	July	Total Since January 1925	Comp. with 1924
Exports	210,911	1,195,287	250,220 Inc.
Imports	168,981	1,674,271	49,156 Inc.
Total ...	379,892	2,869,558	299,376 Inc.
Excess of Ex. over Im. ...	41,930	—	— Inc.
Excess of Im. over Ex. ...	—	478,984	201,064 Dec.

Raw Cotton Consumed.—An Osaka report states that during the first half, 1925, the raw cotton consumed by the associated spinners in Japan aggregated 66,054,376 *kwanme*, an increase of 6,-897,048 *kwanme* over the same interval, 1924. The following give the details:—

(In Thousands of *Kwanme*)

Kind	1st Half, 1925	2nd Half, 1924	1st Half, 1924
Indian Cotton ...	34,561	59,057	57,224
American Cotton	22,622	16,953	16,910
Chinese Cotton...	4,455	3,722	3,343
Egyptian Cottn...	1,719	1,700	1,483
African Cotton ...	370	847	354
Annam and Saigon Cotton	140	120	54
Korean Cotton...	1,622	969	1,484
Other Cotton ...	562	369	335
Total	66,054	59,057	57,224

Import Duty on Condensed Milk.—The stock-breeders in Japan have recently held a meeting in Tokyo at the instance of the Central Stock-Farming Association and have decided to propose to the Government to raise the import duty on condensed milk to 3.00 yen and that on powdered milk to 3.50 yen.

Foreign Paper in Demand and Supply.—The economic dullness has ill affected the publishing world and consequently the paper mills. The demand was on the decrease since March, being earlier than usual, in the unsaleable season with a proportionate decline in the prices, while the mills produced as much as before, the average monthly output during the first five months of this year being larger than that for the same period, 1924. Below are the figures in the interval, 1925:—

(In Thousands of Lbs.)

Month.	Output.	Month.	Output.
January . .	68,881	April . .	76,921
February .	69,463	May. . .	79,718
March . . .	74,242		

In the meantime, the importation of paper decreased and its exportation increased as may be seen from the following figures:—

(In Thousands of Lbs.)

Month.	Exportation.	Importation.
January . . .	6,244	8,296
February. . .	5,278	8,023
March . . .	8,199	7,102
April. . . .	8,691	6,872
May	?	4,733

The goods held in storage in the period amounted to 194,000 lbs. in January, to 185,000 lbs. in February, to 180,000 lbs. in March, to 173,000 lbs. in April and to 168,000 lbs. in May. It may

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appear to be strange that the storage goods so decreased, seeing that the goods increased in production over demand. This is due to a falling off in the importation, and the home made goods gained practically in stock. Even in this second half year, the demand is expected to decrease and the prices to go down further, contrary to the usual state of things.

Iron Imported in June.—An investigation gives the importation of iron and steel during June, 1925 as 39,692 tons valued at 4,969,019 yen, consisting of 14,576 tons into Yokohama, valued at 2,648,971 yen, 1,116 tons into Kobe, valued at 1,291,664 yen and 16,000 tons into Osaka, valued at 1,028,384 yen. To mention the kinds imported, pig iron amounted to 12,488 tons, steel wastes to 2,116 tons, bar iron to 9,352 tons, wire rods to 1,974 tons, iron plates to 383 tons, iron sheets to 2,173 tons, iron wires to 1,702 tons, tin-plates to 2,851 tons, iron tubes and pipes to 4,232 tons, rails to 2,370 tons and nails to 51 tons.

Increased Silk Feeling Capacity.—It is reported by the Dai Nippon Sericultural Association that on July 1st, 1925, the total number of filature making basins in Japan stood at 283,723, an increase of 920, or 0.03 per cent. over the figure existing at the same date, 1924. Of this total number, 278,151 basins were for summer silk reeling, being 3,473 basins, or 1.3 per cent. larger than the amount for the same season, 1924. This increase is ascribed to a decrease in the number of basins suspended this year and to a number of new basins installed.

The Barley, Rye and Wheat Crop.—The following is an official estimate of this year's barley, rye and wheat crop in Japan:—

Crop.	Planted Area. *Chobu*	Estimated Yield. *Koku*
Barley. .	458,454	8,416,850
Rye . .	546,097	6,904,020
Wheat .	471,499	5,703,600
Total .	1,476,050	21,024,470

When compared with the actual yield for 1924, the above total estimate shows an increase of 1,941,500 *koku* (10.2 per cent.), it being also larger by 330,000 *koku* (1.6 per cent.), than the past future years average.

Production of Soda during June.—During June, 1925, the following bleaching powder and caustic soda were produced in Japan.—

Goods.	June. Thousands of lbs.	Comp. with May.
Bleaching Powder .	7,427	645 Dec.
Caustic Soda . . .	4,803	462 Dec.

The total since January was brought up to 45,862,000 lbs. for bleaching powder and to 27,487,000 lbs. for caustic soda.

Decreased Production of Export Silk Fabrics.—During June, 1925, the amount of export silk fabrics produced and conditioned in Japan totalled 273,751 pieces, showing a decrease of 1,769 pieces from the preceding month.

The Spring Cocoon Crop.—The Department of Agriculture and Forestry estimates this year's spring crop of cocoons at 39,131,500 *kwamme*, consisting of 27,125,500 *kwamme*, of white cocoons and 12,005,900 *kwamme*, of yellow cocoons. When compared with the actual amount of production in the same season, 1924, the white cocoons show a loss of 1,214,000 *kwamme*, or 4.03 per cent. and the yellow cocoons denote a gain of

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867,700 *kwamme*, or 7.8 per cent., the total of both displaying a falling off of 346,200 *kwamme*, or 0.09 per cent.

Shipbuilding Yards on the Verge of Shutting Up.—The economic dullness is throwing shipbuilding yards into a more and more deplorable situation, in which they seem to be very hard put to continue operations, without any hope of recovery of the shipping trade perceivable in the near future. They are ever in a position to unavoidably discharge their very skilled workmen, trained many years and hopeless to get again so easily.

Ships Building.—In June, 1925, the following ships of not less than 100 gross tons were building or launched or completed in Japan:—

Ships Building:

	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
Steamers . . .	25	60,109
Sailers	3	420

Ships Launched:

	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
Steamers . . .	5	7,482
Sailers	1	107

Ships Completed:

	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
Steamers . . .	2	858
Sailers	1	107

During the first six months of this year, 14 ships were launched with the aggregate gross tonnage of 14,584 tons and 13 ships were completed with that of 16,431 tons.

General Meeting of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills.—A regular general meeting of shareholders of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills was held in Tokyo on July 22nd, when a 38 per cent. per dividend was declared as recommended by the Directors. Mr. Muto, the President, spoke at the meeting substantially as follows:—

"The Shanghai disturbances compelled the company's mills to be closed in China. Although not quite certain, the disturbances will probably be settled before long. This closure is not giving so serious effect on the whole work of the company, as its mills in Shanghai are on much smaller scale than those in Japan, although the general suspension of the cotton spinning mills there will naturally bring up the price of cotton yarns in Japan."

To one shareholder's question, Mr. Muto replied that he wished to keep up the dividend at the present basis for the second half, 1925 as far as possible, although it was very hard to foretell the working results as there was no good amount of forward orders taken this year.

Wages in Downward Tendency.—Returns of the Department of Commerce and Industry show the average index number of wages in the thirteen principal cities during June, 1925 as 102.9 as against 103.2 for May, denoting a decline of 0.03 per cent., when the average wages in 1921-1923 are taken as 100. Of the 52 kinds of labour scheduled, 8 advanced, 19 declined and 25 were unchanged, as compared with May. Drink and food stuff makers had the highest average of index number with 110.3, being followed by wooden and bamboo ware makers with 107.0, male and female servants with 106.0, printers and book binders with 105.5, civil engineering and building men with 105.0, dress and trinket makers with 102.3, longshoremen and

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day-labourers with 102.0, metal and machine makers with 101.6, fishers with 101.0, fibre industrial men with 100.0 and ceramists with 99.4. The lowest wages earned were 97.4 by chemical industrial men.

An Artificial Silk Mill.—At its recent meeting of the Directors, the Dai Nippon Spinning Co. has decided to start the production of artificial silk by establishing an independent company with a capital of 15,000,000 yen.

The Anglo-Japanese Brewery Co.—At a recent general meeting of the Anglo-Japanese Brewery Co., it was decided to carry forward losses amounting to 175,000 yen for last term. When added to an amount of losses carried forward from the preceding term, the total comes to 399,000 yen.

Keen Competition among Electric Machine Importers.—There are tens of foreign and Japanese manufacturers supplying generators and other electric machines and apparatus in Japan, and they are competing severely against each other. This competition seems to be growing in severity as time goes on. Among them, however, only a few supply big generators, the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse International Co. being the most important of them and supplying the principal part of the machineo now in use in this country. Recently, the Metropolitan Vickers Co. of England has entered the field, represented by Messrs. Suzuki & Co., Kobe. This has intensified the rivalry.

Japanese Industries under the Severest Foreign Pressure.—In reply to an official question, a committee of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce is said to have chosen the following industries in Japan as under the severest pressure of the foreign manufacturers:—

1. Textile Industry (Woollen and Worsted Yarns, Woollen Fabrics, Felt and Felt Hats.)
2. Chemical Industry (Soda Ash, Acetate of Lime, Sodium Sulphide, Sulphate of Ammonia, Glycerine, Powder, Dyes, Potassium Bichromate, Solid Oil, Mineral Oil, Artificial Silk and Phosphorus)
3. Metal and Machine Industry (Pig Iron, Steel, Copper, Pumps, Automobile Sets, Radio Sets, Wireless Telephone Apparatus, Photographic Apparatus, Negative Paper and Other Photographic Supplies, Gramaphones, Gramaphone Needles and Clinical Thermometers.
4. Miscellaneous Industries (Timber, Tooth Brushes, Leather and Hides.)

Mr. K. Yoshizawa's Reply to the Chinese Foreign Minister on the Account of Custom Tariff Conference

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's Note of August 18, proposing that the Special Conference provided for in Article II of the Treaty of Washington of February 6, 1922, relative to the Chinese Customs Tariff shall meet on October 26 at the City of Peking, and inviting the Japanese Government to take part in the Conference. Your Note also contains an intimation of the intention of the Chinese Government to bring up at that Conference proposals for the recovery of fariff autonomy.

The Japanese Government now direct me to state in reply that they will be happy to participate in the Special Conference now called by the Chinese Government under the provisions of the aforesaid Treaty of Washington. They are further ready to consider and discuss, in common with the other Powers interested, any reasonable proposals which the Chinese Government may submit on the subject of customs tariff. The Japanese Delegates to the Conference will shortly be appointed, and their names and titles will be communicated to Your Excellency in due course.

Finally, I am charged to express the sincere hope of my Government that the forthcoming Conference, calculated to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, will achieve the full measure of success.

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From the Japanese Press

Labour Union Bill.—The labour union bill drawn up by the Social Bureau has been published. It is a rough draft to be made definitive by going through various consultatives bodies, official and private, it being a future question whether it will be substantially unchanged or will be greatly modified, until it is finally passed.

The above bill defines in Art. I a labour union to be a body of not less than 10 labourers joining for the purpose of improving labour conditions or to be a federation of such bodies; provides in Art. II against the discharge of labourers by employers on account of their being members of labour unions and admits in Art. 12 the right of collective negotiations. There are no restrictions whatever put on districts, where labour unions to be formed, nor on occupation of labourers, who can join them quite unrestrictedly. The bill allows labour unions, in spirit, to participate in political movements. It embodies the most radical proposals ever made concerning labour union laws.

If the bill passes the Diet without great modifications, the Japanese labour class will be protected under a most progressive union law, making the unions into remarkably powerful bodies, in the opinion of the *Chugai Shogyo*, which treats this subject in its editorial of August 20th.

Hundreds of years elapsed before the European labour union system developed as at present. In Japan, however, the system began to develop only recently, and her labour unions are going to secure the right of collective negotiations without learning sufficiently the various merits of of the unions in Europe and America. Seeing this, some capitalists feel uneasy about the enactment of the bill, which the paper considers not to be unreasonable.

If the devolopment of labour unions is a tendency of the age and cannot be resisted, it is necessary, the paper argues, to lead them by the labour union law, enhancing the character of labourers, completing their mutual relief system and training them to an orderly, systematic and rational attitude in labour troubles by means of collective negotiations; and this can be effected without so much difficulty, if the labour bodies are led by able men and their members have command over themselves, which is, however, a metter of much uneasiness.

National Leaders.—What is necessary but lacking in Japan to-day is that there are not many great men to lead the nation, says the *Osaka Mainichi* in its editorial of August 13th, there being no great characters in any section of society, who are wrothy of national trust. The matter is highly regrettable and casts a great does not mean self-assumed great men, but those possessed of so much learning and virtues as to be honoured as patterns of the time.

The direction, in which the state is to advance, or must not advance, is a question to be decided by the nation itself. What is the aim of the nation, to which great national or social policies to be directed?. This question cannot be decided simply by the numerical power of the multitude, but by the discretion of those who lead us along the the course to be taken.

The numerical power of the multitude is of course necessary. In parliamentary polities, we are placed under the public pledge to decide matters nolens volens by

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that power. For them, therefore, rich national knowledge and the cool judgment of the political and other situation here and abroad are necessary. How to train the masses, who are ignorant of the situation?.

Their thought and everyday action must not be greatly influenced simply by public speeches and the speakers' profound learning, but rather more by their great individual character. The nation must be led by great men transcending in all things. Our predecessors were led by the great Fukuzawa, Niijima and Nakamura, and we must be led, too. Who can lead us? Japan is seeking a leader in every direction of society. But there are no suitable men found.

It is necessary for us to always endeavour in training representative figures among us and to be led by them. The great nation must have a magnanimity to respect men, who are nationally great, and to be led by them. The Japanese are much behind the westerners in this magnanimity.

Losses on Exchange.—In the fiscal year of 1924-1925, the Government's additional Budget, approved by the Diet, involved losses on the exchange balance to the amount of about 16,400,000 yen. For next fiscal year, these losses are presumably put at about 20,000,000 yen by the Government, out of its estimate of increased refundments and compensations for the fiscal year, which has just been handed to the Bureau of Accountants of the Finance Department.

This is a considerable financial burden, the Jiji comments in its editorial of August 11th, and it must be seen what is the basis of this official calculation of the losses. We may put aside the discussion of an amount of specie to be transferred next fiscal year for keeping up the exchange. Even though an increased amount should have to be paid next fiscal year on account of officially imported articles, Government office expenses and allowances abroad, interest on foreign bonds and other payments, yet such a great estimate made for the increased balance of exchange would seem to suggest the official anticipation of the Continuance of the existing unfavourable trend of the foreign exchange for next year and an official informal declaration not to lift the embargo on the export of gold.

It need scarcely be said that the great increase in the exchange balance is a new phenomenon produced by the heavy decline in the foreign exchange after the earthquake. It is serious that it is compelling us to pay additionally a yearly burden of about 20,000,000 yen, and this fact plainly tells the necessity of lifting the export ban on gold. It is nearly beyond supposition how these national losses will increase hereafter, unless the foreign exchange improves, for commodity prices are checked in their fall by the advers trend of the foreign exchange, expanding general expenditures, while the retardation of national economic recovery by high commodity prices aggravates essentially the financial situation in the country. The Government financial retrenchment and re-adjustment which are officially hoped for as the only means to accelerats the advent of a condition permissible to lift the export ban on gold, are being practically finished this fiscal year, and for the future recovery of the foreign exchange, there would be nothing to count upon but an increase in the export trade along with the natural recovery of private economic conditions.

Since the fall of commodity prices, which is most essential, has been brought

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to a standstill, however, it seems to be very hard to expect promptly a favourable change in foreign trade and foreign exchange. If so, we may pass the official increased estimatation of the exchange balance for next fiscal year as a proper measure taken in the circumstances. In the paper's opinion, however, this proper measure must be a conclusive counter-evidence of the actual betrayal of the official expectation of the recovery of the foreign exchange simply from the financial retrenchment and re-adjustment, and admits of little room for an official contradiction of the fact that their declaration in the past against ihe lifting of the gold veto was a mere excuse. The economic world is fast falling into the rut of sluggishness, and as a means to quicken a return to its normal condition, the paper earnestly advises the Government a lift the export ban on gold, which has been a pending question for many years, at this opportunity.

Economic Internationalism.—The recent expanded population and development of the world have multiplied keenly the demand for commodities, bringing home to its peoples the greater necessity of increasing the production of food stuffs and other commodities and of economizing their uses more than before. This is a most urgent means to be taken for proventing war, which is caused by a policy to acquire settlements abroad on the part of the countries, which are wanting in the supply of food stuffs and other commodities, while increasing in population, argues the *Osaka Asahi* in its editorial of August 18th. The production of food stuffs is, however, limited and cannot be increased infinitely, and moreover, it is our duty to hand down to our posterity such resources as mines, avoiding to waste their products by uneconomical working, although it is absolutely necessary for us to increase their outturn for our industrial development.

The nationalization question of collieries has arisen in England for the reason that it is far more economical to put collieries under national control than to leave them in private hands.

Then economical working of a national industry has been so advocated, and from the international point of view, the economical working of it will be more necessary. The progress of civilization complicates international relations, and the organization of different common systems in the world is necessary in saving labour and time.

Internationalism is opposed by some politicians as contrary to nationalism and as inconsistent with the independence of a nation. In the paper's opinion, that is not so perilous for nations, but can coexist with them and rather benefits them. The international postal service and the Red Cross are systems were adopted unconsciously on the basis of internationalism. The international scientific institutes are a form of internationalism and the League of nations is an ideal embodiment of internationalism. Even those opposing internationalism as incompatible to nationalism have been unable to oppose the principle of the League.

Internationalism has not yet proved practically quite effective. In order to allow it to give full play to its capacity, it must be applied economically, the paper continues, which means economic internationalism. Every country cannot hope to be able to long supply their own demand for general commodities as a result of a great expansion of population and industry. Self-supply is only necessary, when a war is expected, and if the thought of war can be eradicated, self-supply would be no longer necessary. In other words, whenever there is no need of self-supply, there will be no war taking place so easily.

The more industry develops the more the demand increases for industrial raw materials and the more markets must be cultivated abroad for its products. Raw materials for industry so progressed

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as to-day cannot be got domestically in entrety. The United States may be regarded as a self-supplying country producing every kind of necessary commodities. Still she gets yearly a large amount of industrial raw materials from foreign countries, being unable to supply her requirements entirely herself. Seeing this, the countries less gifted with natural resources than the United States cannot hope themselves to be able to supply their industrial raw materials in future, when they develop industrially more than at present.

Nothing is a more uneconomical method of production than to try to self-supply. If the powers should stick to this unproduction method of production, it would not only degrade their civilization but would render it imposible for those with rapidly increasing population to procure a sufficient amount of food to feed their peoples. If, on the other hand, each nation will devote itself exclusively to its specific production and supply the products to the world, nothing difficult will be felt as to the supply of commodities.

An extension of the International League means so much expansion of internationalism. This league is, however, mainly useful politically, and human happiness can be promoted more by the economic open door of the powers, or by their adoption of economical internationalism. In adopting it and also the system of the divison of work, however, the powers can take no account of war, for where there is a fear of war occuring any time among the powers, it would be dangerous to adopt economic internationalism, which must go parallel with the progress of political internationalism. This may be an ideal, but it is undeniable, the paper concludes, that the would's tendency is gradually in the direction of this target.

Probable Japanese-American War.—Mr. Bywater of England has written a book and published it under the heading which may be translated in a sense that a war is probable between Japan and America. Being fairly well known as a naval authority, his work may be enough to arouse not a little public interest. In England, not many books of the sort have hitherto been published, and this adds zest to it.

We do not mean to introduce the book to our readers, says the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* in its editorial of August 19th, and about its contents, it is enough to simply state that it describes a war, which ends with humiliating peace sued for by Japan. The paper thinks it necessary, however, to consider what intention led to the publication of the book, which has a doubtful technical value, and the paper surmises that it has a relation with the English diplomatic policy.

It seems to the paper that the book has been pubilshed with an intention to make a gulf between Japan and America. It would be inconvenient for England that Japan and America approach each other in the Orient or at least they do not repel each other in it. There seems to be an unseparable relation between the book and the English policy against and approchement between these two countries.

England has been forced to take this policy by the Washington Conference, or by her relinquishment of the Angle-Japanese Alliance and her isolation in the Orient. It is an ugly step to patch up her failure to seek America's friendly will at the sacrifice of the alliance. It would be convenient for England not to have Japan and America growing in intimacy, in order to hold either of them in check.

Until this object is attained, England will not be able to avoid a double-headed policy to be taken towards the Orient. In other words, she will assume seemingly an attude to abosolutely keep to her coordination with America under the purport of the quadruple agreement, while in reality she strives not to alienate her relations with Japan.

The policy is most probably not satisfactory to England herself, and in order to depart from it, she has had to do different sorts of tricks. The paper regrets for her that the tricks have hitherto accomplished nothing to touch the root of the question, but only trivialities.

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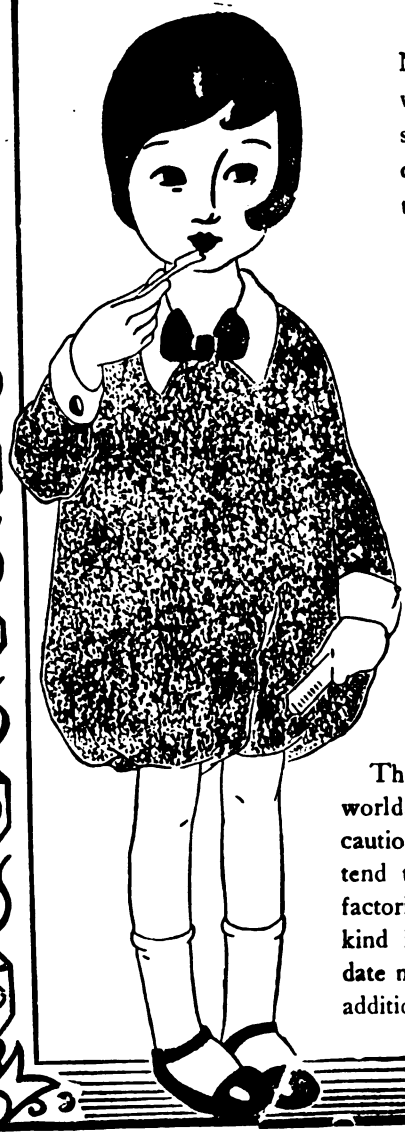

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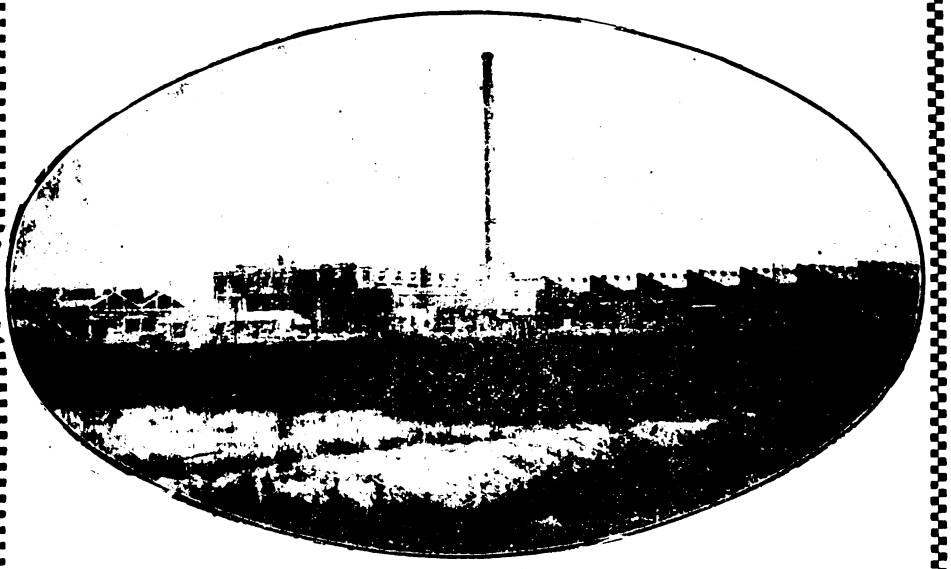

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(THE TOYO TAKUSHOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

Established Dec. 1908

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - Yen 50,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - ,, 27,500,000

The Company Supplies Funds Necessary for Development, and Carries on Various Development Undertakings in Chosen (Korea) and Foreign Countries.

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CHINA—Mukden, Dairen, Harbin, Tsing-tao, Chien-tao (Sub-branch).

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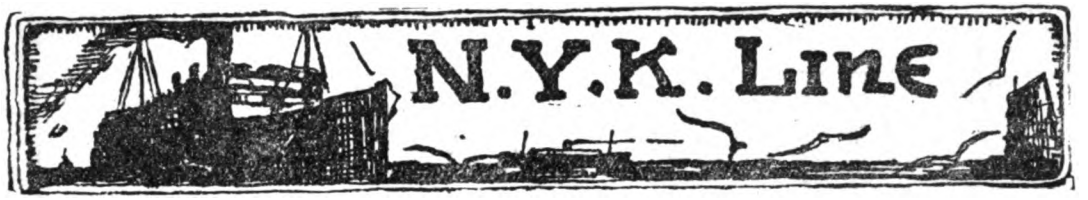

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South American Line	Every other month
Far East-New York Line via Panama	Monthly
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Japan-Bombay Line	Fortnightly
Japan-Calcutta Line	Fortnightly
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Japan-Java-Calcutta Line	Monthly
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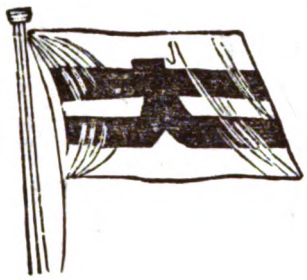

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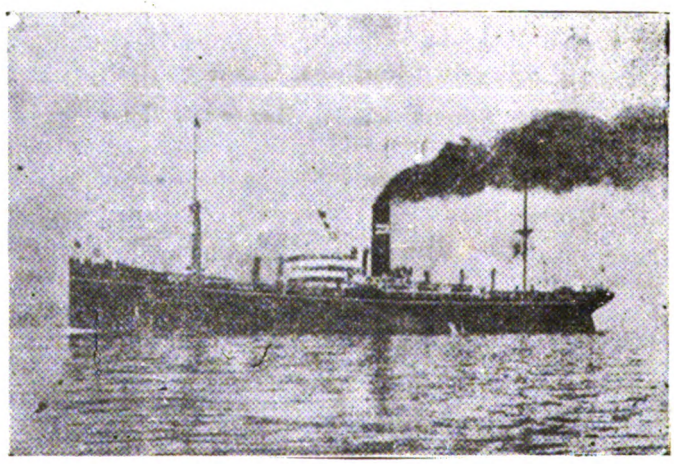

PRINCIPAL LINES

Japan - Europe Line: (via Suez) Monthly

Japan-North America Lines:

Hongkong-Puget Sound Line: Fortnightly

Singapore-Puget Sound Line: Monthly

Hongkong-New Orleans Line: (via Cuba) Monthly

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Japan-South America (East Coast) Line: Monthly

Japan-Australia Line: Monthly

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